The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1872—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 90.

MARRIED.

LAW—LANE—In this city, Nov. 14, by Rev. E. Ryder, D.D., Mr. Charles F. Law and Miss [illegible] Lane.

DIED.

NUGENT—In Chicago, Friday, Nov. 15, John Nugent of Newtown Saville, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from his late residence, 269 First-st., South Side, on the 17th inst., at 11:30 a. m., by carriage to Calvary Cemetery.

BRESLY—On Nov. 14, Edmund Bresly.

Funeral from his late residence, 317 South Clark-st., at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Boston and New York papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auction Sale OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at 53 and 57 South Canal-st.,

On Wabash-av.,

Corner of Fifty-sixth-st.

231 Feet Northwest Corner.
231 Feet Northeast Corner.

Lot 16 in Moody's Subdivision, fronting 231 feet on South Park Boulevard, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.

Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9, Block 18, fronting east on Lexington-av.,

EGANDALE,

Between Elm (55th) and Walnut (54th) sts.

Lots 34 and 35, Block 2, in Blanchard's Subdivision, in Sec. 25, Town 40.

Title perfect. Terms made known at the sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Grand Auction Sale OF 264 RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE PARK

FRONTING ON

South Park, Colfax, Vincennes, Forrest, Charles, McChesney, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs., bet. Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts.,

On Thursday Morning, Nov. 21,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

By Wm. A. Butters & Co.

AT

55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-St.

These Lots are finely situated between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., south of the Great South Park, and accessible by the DUMMY TRAINS to and from the city every day, and only two blocks each way from Depots.

Fine houses already built and occupied. The streets finely graded; ground high and dry in every respect FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.

Sale absolutely without reserve.

Terms—Only $50 cash, $50 in six months, $50 in one year, $50 in two years; balance in three years, with interest at 8 per cent. Contracts to date on day of sale.

Title unquestionable. Plats are now ready. For other particulars see JACOB WELL CO., 151 LaSalle-st., or

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

ANOTHER GRAND SALE OF Household Furniture

CARPETS, PIANOS, ETC.

Several parlor suits, sold for whom it may concern.
Nine handsome walnut chamber sets.
Two marble-top chamber sets.
Fifteen crates of W. E. Crockery.
Two cases of Rockingham and Yellow Ware.
100 dozen new shawls, Brussels and wool carpets, oil cloth, gilt window shades, office desks, hall lamps, mirrors, Franch and German plate mirrors, 1 express wagon.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, commencing at 9:30 a. m.

The entire stock of the Cincinnati Branch of a Boston house, commission dealers in

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

will be closed peremptorily, to meet liabilities owned by Boston firm.

A STOCK OF HEAVY GOODS

will be sold at the same time.

Retailers of fine goods have never had such an opportunity to stock up.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

100 CANARY BIRDS

To be sold, without reserve, on Saturday, Nov. 16, at 9 o'clock. This sale is peremptory, to close the lot.

HARRISON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 45 South Canal-st.

At 11:30 o'clock this morning,

The Balance of Elegant Chromos

To Close the Lot.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 45 South Canal-st.

Saturday's Sale of Furniture

This Morning, at 9:30 o'clock,

We offer an very large and attractive stock

GOLD BAND CHINA SETS,

Elegant Toilet Sets, Furniture of All Kinds,

CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 45 South Canal-st.

LARGE SALE OF Condemned Houses

On WEDNESDAY MORNG, Nov. 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction, on the premises, all the condemned houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, commencing at North Curtis-st. and extending west to Vincennes-av., comprising

Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.

Full particulars can be had at our office. The sale will be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved off the premises.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

On SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salerooms, 42 and 44 Market-st., the following will

POSITIVELY BE CLOSED:

25 Rolls Brussels Carpets.
25 Rolls Oilcloths.
25 Black Walnut Bedsteads.
25 Black Walnut Bureaus.
25 Black Walnut Washstands.
25 Lounges.
Large line Table Cutlery.
50 pair Blankets and Horse Covers.
Large line Second-hand Carpets.
50 new Parlor Sets.

Also, the entire Furniture of a Hotel and Boarding-house.

KIDDER & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

INSURANCE.

Reliable INSURANCE!

UNDERWRITERS' Agency

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS,

$4,000,000.

Losses by Boston Fire will not exceed $1,000,000.

At a meeting of the Directors of the GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA, and REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Companies, held Nov. 13, it was unanimously resolved to make up any deficiency that might exist, by assessment.

The "UNDERWRITERS'" continues as SOUND and CONSERVATIVE as ever.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.,

OF DAYTON, OHIO.

Cash Assets, - - $300,000

No Agency in Boston. No Losses in Boston. The "FIREMEN'S" is a purely Western Company, and has but a few Agencies outside of Ohio. It stands in the front rank of Western Companies.

UNION INSURANCE CO.

OF BANGOR, ME.

Cash Assets, - - $540,000

The losses of the "UNION" in Boston will not exceed $150,000, and will be paid promptly and in full, leaving surplus equal to capital.

For Policies in the above reliable Companies apply to

JAMES B. FLOYD,

AGENT,

No. 9 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

INSURANCE.

A. D. 1794.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash Assets after paying Boston losses over TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS. This OLD COMPANY has paid the enormous sum of

$27,000,000

Since its organization, and is as good for its contracts as it always has been. Its losses at Boston will NOT TAKE ONE-HALF ITS SURPLUS.

ROYAL Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL,

Assets, $11,477,140.22.

Losses in Boston of nearly One Million Dollars will be paid at once, and, without touching the special deposit of

$1,602,796.16,

Placed in the United States for the benefit of Policy-Holders.

The Liverpool office have already forwarded us additional supplies. The business will be continued as usual.

SPRINGFIELD Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Cash Assets, - - $1,112,000.

Official advices show that the losses in the Boston Fire will not be over

$225,000.

This old, staunch company will continue to offer protection to property owners as heretofore.

C. H. CASE,

AGENT,

160 LaSalle-st

NATIONAL Fire Ins. Company,

OF HANNIBAL, MO.

Authorized Capital, - $500,000.00
Assets, - - - - - 312,054.67

The above company had no losses in the Boston Fire, has no unadjusted losses, or unpaid claims, and at once commends itself to the insuring public.

SNYDER & MILLER,

AGENTS,

152 LASALLE-ST.,

FIRST FLOOR.

ESTABLISHED BY

ROYAL CHARTER,

A. D. 1720.

London Assurance Corporation,

LONDON,

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - - 5,064,000

This Corporation offers complete indemnity to those desiring the protection of the best insurance.

Its age of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO years, and its immense accumulation of assets, are sufficient guaranty of the security offered by its policies.

The Corporation commenced doing business in this country in the summer of the present year, and has appointed the undersigned its attorney and agent for the State of Illinois.

Policies issued at the Chicago office,

2 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

GEORGE C. CLARKE, Agent.

HAMBURG-BREMEN Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

[Despatch from Company, per Cable.]

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.:

For Boston losses draw on Schroeder, of London.

[Signed] KLANHOLD, Managing Director.

[Despatch from Company's Agents in Boston.]

H. GREENEBAUM & CO.:

Hamburg-Bremen loses less than Forty Thousand Dollars.

[Signed] STRAUSS BROS., Agents.

We continue to write, as heretofore, on Mercantile Risks, Dwellings, Elevators, and Warehouses.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

Agents, 16 N. Canal-st.

HENRY GREENEBAUM. CONRAD WITTOWSKY.

INSURANCE.

Allemannia Fire Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cash Assets nearly $300,000.

Dwellings, Merchandise, Grain, &c., insured at fair and equitable rates.

For Policies in this reliable company apply to

H. S. TIFFANY & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

OFFICE, 156 and 158 LaSalle-st.,

CHICAGO.

Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED 1853.

"New York, Nov. 11, 1872.

"Dan. M. Bowmar, Agent, Chicago:

"We will have a surplus of two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars over capital, after paying all Boston losses as total.

"N. W. MESEROLE, Sec'y."

STATEMENT, Nov. 11th, 1872.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus, after paying Boston losses	218,000
Net assets	$418,000

The Williamsburgh has had the good fortune to pass safely through the recent Boston calamity, and continues to offer the security of an unimpaired capital and large surplus to those seeking undoubted indemnity against loss by fire.

DAN. M. BOWMAR,

AGENT,

150 LaSalle Street.

ALPS INSURANCE CO.,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Secretary Goodrich telegraphs as follows:

"The losses sustained by the ALPS in the Boston fire will "pan out" less than twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), and will be promptly paid, as were its Chicago losses of $230,000."

THE ALPS INSURANCE CO.

Is second to none,—in its promptness to pay its losses; its fair and honorable dealings with policy-holders; its soundness, solidity, and responsibility to fulfil all its contracts.

Present Cash Assets, $380,000

The agency of the Alps has been removed to 142 LaSalle-st. (Otis Block), where we respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this staunch and reliable Company.

GEORGE & FOLJAMBE,

Local Agents and Gen'l Western Managers.

SKATES.

BARNEY & BERRY'S

CLUB SKATES,

FOR SALE BY

J. L. WAYNE & SON,

DEALERS IN

Builders' & Cabinet Hardware,

14 North Canal-st., Chicago.

SKATES.

A complete stock of Barney & Berry's New York Club skates just received at HODGE & HOMER'S, 47 West Randolph-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GET THE LOW PRICES AT

FREEMAN'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE

211 WEST MADISON-ST.

A full line of E. C. BURT'S Fine Shoes for Ladies.

INSURANCE.

LAKE DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH MISSOURI FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets, Nov. 1, 1872, $918,603.67.

Policies issued in this sterling and reliable Company at fair and equitable rates, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at this agency.

H. S. TIFFANY & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

OFFICE, 156 and 158 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT,

132 Broadway, New York.

J. J. BERNE, General Agent.

WEATHER GUARDS.

Our Weather Guard

for windows and doors is

EASILY APPLIED,

IS SIMPLE, IS DURABLE,

IS CHEAP, IS PERFECT.

Those who once try it will have no other. It has been fully tested. It is endorsed by the

Leading Architects, the Leading Builders,

the leading citizens. It is being fitted in the

Large Hotels, in Large Stores and Offices, in Dwellings

of all sizes. No building is complete without them. Call and examine, and be convinced. A few good canvassers and store Agents wanted.

WILSON, PIERCE & CO.,

Principal Office, 104 1-2 Clark-st.

MUSICAL.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL

ARION PIANOS AND Estey Organs!

AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,

211 STATE-ST.

SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

STORY & CAMP.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOLTS.

CONTINENTAL BOLT WORKS,

CREGIER, CLARKE & CO.,

Manufacturers of MACHINE BOLTS, LAG SCREWS, BRIDGE, ROOF, AND CAR BOLTS, TURN BUCKLES, BOLT ENDS, ETC. Any description of bolt work to order on short notice. Works corner Market and Clarke-sts.

39 and 41 East Madison-st. sole agents.

SIMEON W. KING'S

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT,

Held at 167 East Madison-st., Chicago.

Mr. King being also Commissioner of Deeds for all the States and Territories, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Passport Office. Deeds acknowledged and depositions taken for any State or Territory, and all legal business promptly attended to.

WELLINGTON BROS. & CO.

Were uninjured by the fire, and are doing business as usual at 36 Chauncy-st., corner of Bedford, Boston.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS!

Newest Styles. Reasonable Prices.

427 WABASH-AV

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON.

LADIES WILL REMEMBER

We have just received our new WINTER STYLES in hats. WEBSTER BROS., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sewing Machine CANVASSERS

Or INSTRUCTRESSES of Experience may learn of something to their advantage. Room 1, 446 Wabash-av.

LESLIE RUFFLER COMPANY.

Call in the morning.

STORAGE.

For Groceries, Flour, Seeds, Grain, Green Apples, Potatoes, &c. GOOD CELLAR, FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. At 131 South Water-st.

The Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC

leaves ST. LOUIS Tuesday, Nov. 19, and CAIRO Saturday, Nov. 23, at 10 a. m., for NEW ORLEANS.

THOMAS MORRISON, Agent,
208 North Levee, St. Louis.

CARD BOARD,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

151 and 153 Monroe-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have moved to the new OTIS BUILDING, STATE AND MONROE-STS., opposite PALMER'S GRAND HOTEL; a location equally accessible to our customers residing in the WEST, NORTH and SOUTH DIVISIONS of the city; where we are prepared to exhibit the largest stock of musical instruments and musical merchandise, ever opened under one roof in this city.

Since our establishment in Chicago, we have continued to represent the LEADING INSTRUMENTS and other goods pertaining to our line of business; controlling in the Northwest the leading Piano of the age, the best low and medium-priced Piano, the best Reed Organ, the largest and best Catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books, and the best brands of small instruments; hence, unlike many other dealers, we are not obliged to CONSTANTLY CHANGE FROM THE GOODS OF ONE MAKER TO THOSE OF ANOTHER. We are the general Northwestern Agents for the

STEINWAY

Piano, an instrument that has received the stamp of universal approval, throughout Europe as well as America, the merits of which are so unanimously conceded, as to require no allusion to them here. We are the general Northwestern Agents for the

BURDETT

Organ, the representative Reed Organ of America, unqualifiedly acknowledged by the musical profession and the trade generally to have no equal; its factory was destroyed by the great conflagration but has been rebuilt with treble its former manufacturing capacity. We represent, in the Northwest, the largest and best catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books extant, that of

DITSON & CO.,

Comprising the various grades of standard, classical and popular musical works; BESIDES WHICH WE KEEP A COMPLETE LINE OF ALL OTHER AMERICAN MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS. Our European connections, being as old as our business existence, we command advantages upon

IMPORTED GOODS

Of all kinds unequalled by any other house in the West. We respectfully invite dealers who are not at present in correspondence with us, to send for our descriptive catalogues and obtain our quotations and terms.

LYON & HEALY,
SMITH & NIXON,

State & Monroe-sts., CHICAGO.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

HATS AND FURS.

HATS! FURS!

We are selling GENTS' HATS and LADIES' FURS at lower prices than to be found in the city.

J. S. BARNES & CO.,
164 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR.

Choice brands white winter and spring flour, for sale by

LYON & KING, Commission Merchants,
187 South Water-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Crerar, Adams & Co.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES,

Have removed to their OLD LOCATION, 11 and 13 Fifth-av., and 205 and 207 South Water-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO LIGHT MANUFACTURERS!

About Jan. 1, 1873, I shall vacate my premises, consisting of first and second lofts and basement at 53 and 55 South Canal-st., to remove to my new building. A first-class boiler and Engine, forty-horse power, and an Elevator go with the lease, adapting it to almost any light manufacturing business which needs a central location. Tenants will lease all surplus power. Terms very moderate. Call upon, or address, at the premises,

A. N. KELLOGG.

TO RENT.

Large list of Stores and Offices, and Dwellings in all parts of the city. Notice large list on another page.

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
141 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Offices in Metropolitan Block.

SNYDER & LEE,
14 Nixon's Building, N. E. corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT.

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT STORES:

No. 217 Randolph-st., 20x80.
No. 229 Randolph-st., 20x85.
No. 231 Randolph-st., 20x180.

Choice location. Very moderate rents.

Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 141 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.

40 feet for sale on Dearborn-st., east front, between Van Buren and Harrison, $18,000; liberal terms.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

VERY CHEAP.

Six Lots, 25x125 feet each, on Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st.

54x125 feet on southwest corner of Wells and Oak-sts.

175x125 feet on south side of Washington-av., near Ashland-av.

The above property can be bought at a decided bargain on easy terms.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 E. Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

57 Lots in Maplewood at a great bargain.

CHAPMAN & BARBER,
95 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO THE

CITY TRADE.

We are delivering, as usual, all orders entrusted to our care.

Our Friends in the Country

Can rely on prompt attention at ALL TIMES.

The HORSE DISTEMPER has not interfered with our MULES.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

92 & 94 Lake-st.

WANTED.

MUSICAL.

A soprano singer, who has had several years' experience in other cities, desires an engagement in some Chicago church. Is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars, address J. H., soprano, care of Lyon & Healy.

COPYING WANTED,

By a rapid writer and experienced penman, to do evenings and during day, but at his house. Address R 66, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. W. C. HUNT

Has removed to the CLARENDON HOUSE. Telegraph office in the Hotel, where messages can be received from all stations of the W. U. Telegraph Co.

West Side Office: 318 Madison-st.

FURNITURE.

STRONG STRONG STRONG

READY FOR BUSINESS.

The W. W. Strong

FURNITURE CO.

Are now settled in their NEW and SPACIOUS WAREROOMS,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.,

With an immense stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

Special Notice.

In order that our patrons may become better acquainted with our new locality, and desiring to make it an object for them to visit us, we desire to state that, having consolidated the stocks of our other two Stores, and in connection with our new goods, making an assortment not only the largest and choicest in Chicago, but second to none in the country, we propose to offer, for the NEXT TWENTY DAYS,

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

This announcement is bona-fide. We respectfully solicit the patronage of all.

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

FACTORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER REUREN CENTRAL BLOCK, Rooms 37.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN

153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINE AND MEDIUM

FURNITURE.

Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

CROCKERY, &c.

CARD

FROM

Abram French & Co.

BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

In answer to the numerous inquiries of our friends and customers, we are happy to announce that the Boston Fire will cause no interruption in our business. We are shipping goods as usual from Boston or Chicago, as preferred. All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

ABRAM FRENCH & CO.,
Importers of Crockery, China, and Glassware, 337 Wabash-av., Chicago; 151 and 153 Milk-st., Boston.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

LADIES!

The belles of Chicago use MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT and PULLMAN PALACE CAR BOQUET. Try them. For sale by all first-class Druggists and Hair Goods Dealers.

FINANCIAL.

A. O. Slaughter,

BANKER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

DIG

Out your old, overdue claims, bills, notes, accounts, etc., in any part of the country. We will collect them by our NATIONAL COLLECTION AGENCY, 16 East Madison-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

I shall continue to pay the very highest rates in cash for claims and balances, also, Certificates against the undersigned insolvent. J. H. WHEELER, 69 Washington-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. G. HUBBARD, Jr.,
100 South Washington-st.

FOREIGN.

Further Details of the Terrible Storm in the German Ocean.

Eighty Vessels Wrecked---Great Loss of Life and Property.

Inundations in Denmark---Half the Town of Praestoe Destroyed.

The Pope Declines the Italian Annuity Voted Him.

An Upper Canada Tragedy.

DISASTROUS STORMS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Norwegian ship Semeteris was wrecked in the North Sea during the terrible gale on Wednesday last, and fourteen of her crew perished.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—The storm which raged in the North of Europe on Wednesday and Thursday was very disastrous throughout Denmark and on the coast. The wind blew a hurricane, and rain and snow fell incessantly.

Streams overflowed their banks and inundated the country for miles. Great damage was done to seaport towns, and numerous marine disasters occurred.

Reports of the loss of twenty-four ships have been already received. Half of the town of Praestoe, in the Island of Seeland, on the Baltic, was laid waste by the force of the wind.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A despatch from Stralsund, of to-day's date, reports eighty vessels totally wrecked in the late gale. The town was considerably damaged by inundation.

The fishermen on the islands of Griefswald, Zudar, and Hiddenso lost all their fishing smacks and apparatus. Their houses and contents were greatly damaged by high water.

Nearly all the cattle on the islands are drowned.

Wells were flooded from the sea, and the inhabitants are suffering for want of fresh water, food, and shelter. The Government has dispatched steamers laden with supplies to their relief.

The island of Rungen also felt the disaster heavily. Many of its fishing boats have been destroyed, and fields near the coast line were flooded.

The loss of life, both on the islands and main land, is very great.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Dates from Hong Kong, per Japan, are to Oct. 12.

The Grand Duke Alexis held a levee at Hong Kong Sept. 16, and started for Canton on the 26th.

A serious mutiny took place Sept. 25, on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Golconda, near Singapore, caused by jealousy between the Malay and Chinese members of the crew. None were killed.

The well-known silk man, Teng-Yu, is dead. His relatives claim indirect damages from foreign physicians for his death.

The tugboat Pathfinder exploded, and one fireman was killed.

On Sept. 21 there was a severe shock of earthquake at Shanghai.

The plains near Tien-Tsin were again flooded. The waters were reported, on Sept. 10, as rising rapidly.

A church was built at Tsang-Chow for the Rev. T. P. Crawford, of the Southern Baptist Church.

The Viceroy of Nankin has determined to punish all parties engaged in kidnapping slaves on board Peruvian vessels.

Locusts have destroyed the crop in the Philippines.

Yokohama dates are to Oct. 23.

The completion of the first railroad in the country, from Yedo to Yokohama, was celebrated, the Emperor participating, in grand style on the 14th of October. The Emperor passed over the road.

The Department of Religion at Yedo has issued a document looking towards the toleration of all creeds.

A dreadful famine is reported among the people of Corea.

Great quantities of copper have been sent from Yedo to Corea, in the nature of a peace offering.

The authorities have stopped issuing passes to foreigners to go beyond the limits fixed by treaty, the privilege having been abused by carrying on illicit trade.

Mr. Lowder, formerly British Consul at Yokohama, has been appointed Superintendent of Japanese Customs.

The rinderpest is making terrible havoc among cattle in the rural districts.

The new telegraph line will be opened in state as soon as the Emperor is completed.

The exports from Japan to the United States during the last three months amounted to $2,534,000.

Three hundred thousand dollars in treasure from the steamer America has been recovered. Seventy-seven thousand dollars remain.

Four native priests have left Yedo for Europe to study the civilization of that country.

The wreck of the steamer Onsida was sold to the Japanese for $1,500.

Magistrates have been appointed for all the police districts of Yedo, with jurisdiction similar to that of our own.

A serious rising is reported in the Province of Mato. The police from Yedo will quell it, if possible, without troops.

The American Legation is in a well-furnished temple within the boundaries of Sheba.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The Lower House of the Cortes has passed the first clause of the Mortgage Bank bill, by a vote of 126 against 58.

There is trouble at Vittoria, the capital of the Province of Alava, between the Government authorities and the artillery troops stationed there, caused by the opposition of the latter to the appointment of General Hidalgo, as Captain General of the Province. The latest reports from the town state that the troops maintained their defiant attitude, and more serious trouble is feared.

In consequence of the recent demonstration of roving Carlist bands in the Northern Provinces, the garrison at Santander has been increased, and a force of carbineers has been concentrated at Logrono.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The bulletin issued this afternoon announces that the health of King Amadeus is improving.

A despatch from Vittoria to-night reports that Captain General Hidalgo has resigned, and the conflict between the Spaniards and artillery troops has ended.

The American man-of-war Plymouth has left Barcelona.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The ex-Empress Eugenie held a *fete* at Chiselhurst yesterday. Many visitors were present from Paris, and a number of regiments stationed in Versailles sent bouquets.

A banquet in celebration of the opening of the Australian Telegraph line was given at the Cannon Street Hotel last night. Three hundred persons were present, and Earl Kimberly presided.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 16.—Signor Feller, Minister of Finance, having addressed an official communication to the Pope guaranteeing the payment to His Holiness of the annuity voted to him by the Italian Parliament, Cardinal Antonelli has sent a reply to the Minister informing him that the Pope declines to receive the annuity.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Twenty-three cases of Marseilles rifles, which were to have been sent to the Carlists now in the Spanish Province of Gerona, have been seized at Perpignan by the authorities of that town.

The United States war steamer "Shenandoah" has arrived at Marseilles. She will shortly sail for Tunis.

CANADA.

PETERSBORO, Ont., Nov. 16.—A horrible murder has been committed in the township of Dummer, near the head of Stony Lake. One Bouton, a laborer employed by a farmer named Payne, murdered the wife and child of the latter. The woman's head was terribly crushed, and the child was found with its throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer was arrested and narrowly escaped lynching.

QUEBEC, Nov. 15.—The brig Triton, which went ashore below this place, has been got off and towed up to be surveyed.

A telegram from Gaspe states that Captain Vivian, of the barkentine John and Henry, before reported lost at Cape Cove, was rescued. The crew were lost.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Prince Bismarck is recovering.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets, and Business Generally.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The general markets today closed quiet, and somewhat depressed. The Boston fire proves less destructive than at first reported. One of the first results of the Boston disaster will be the immigration of mechanics from New York to rebuild the burnt district. Orders for new iron fronts have already been received here from Boston.

The estimates of wool destroyed still range all the way from five million to eighteen million pounds. Speculators here have bought up about two million pounds this week, but the manufacturers have been inactive. Fleeces have advanced 10@12 per cent nominally, but fabrics are up only from 3@8. Prints have not been affected. Chemicals show a tendency to lower rates, though dye stuffs are very firm. British goods are generally a trifle firmer. Carpets are dull, the season being over. The boot and shoe trade has not been materially affected by the Boston fire, and, as yet, there has been no general marking up of prices.

The business during the week with distant sections has been chiefly on orders. The city trade have puschased moderately. In the auction rooms buyers have shown a little more disposition to purchase, under a growing impression that prices will advance. The metal and hardware trade has been generally quiet. The crockery trade had a quiet week. The grocery trade was also quiet. This interest did not suffer in Boston, and the fire had no effect on groceries in this city. Among the tea dealers, the failure of Messrs. Hill & Co. has added to the nervous feeling in prices, as they are certainly reported to be holders to the amount of 800,000 lbs. The marked decline of 10c per pound on black tea since the 15th of October seems to be likely to be further increased by the assignee's sale of Hill & Co.'s hoardings. Boston is heavily loaded with black teas of all kinds, and the market there is flat.

During the past week the money market at London has become firmer, and the week closes with 7 per cent as the rate in open market there, as against 8 per cent last Saturday. The foreign exchanges have been firm for short sights during the week, which resulted in the outflow of $2,600,000 gold coin, but at the close the market was lower, both for long sterling and sight bills. Gold has fluctuated freely during the week between 114¼ and 113¼. Cash gold was dearer toward the close.

On the Stock Exchange speculation opened at a decline of 1 to 3% per cent on the Boston fire, but soon after rallied from 1 to 8¼ per cent, and later again reacted from to 4 per cent, finally closing with firmer feeling and an upward tendency.

The bank statement was not so bad as generally expected, although made on declining averages, and this had the effect to strengthen the market at the close. Business on the Stock Exchange was active only early in the week, the closing days being noted chiefly for dullness. The bank statement presents an extraordinary feature in the gold item. The legal tenders are down $1,529,400, and the average is a falling one, so that the banks hold less than they appear to. The specie, notwithstanding the shipment of over $2,500,000 gold coin during the week, is apparently $186,000 higher than last week, and this apparent gain cannot be accounted for, even admitting that the average is a falling one, which is the fact.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise, imports, including gold; $5,717,907; produce, Exports, $5,365,829, and specie exports, $2,975,449.

MONEY

was less active to-day. In the morning call loans ranged from 7 per cent to 1-32, but in the afternoon declined to 5@6 per cent at the close. Discounts are close, and 12 per cent is the minimum rate for mercantile paper.

GOLD

was quiet and firm. Foreign exchange heavy.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull to-day, but advanced ¼ to 2¼ per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed firm at the highest prices of the week.

The new issue of six millions of 7 per cent bonds by the Lake Shore Railroad are to be debentures, and will be redeemed at the rate of $600,000 a year until retired. The Company issued and sold a similar bond in 1869, to make good a deficit in the Treasury occasioned by the bankruptcy of the company's bankers, the price obtained being 85. The proceeds of the present issue will be devoted to enlarging the road equipment, hastening the laying of the double track of steel rails, and procuring additional real estate at Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago for elevators and depot room.

PRODUCE.

Flour opened firm but quiet, owing to large arrivals. Good shipping is in fair demand; other grades dull; medium extras quite plenty; No. 2 plenty and heavy. At the close the market was irregular; good shipping brands firm and fairly active; low and medium spring and winter wheat extras easier. Holders of wheat at the opening were firmer, but buyers held off, as freight-room is scarce. The market closes quiet but firmer, the demand being chiefly for spring. Winter in moderate request and firm. Choice white winter is held with much confidence. Pork was quiet in a wholesale way, and only a moderate jobbing inquiry. Cut meats generally dull on the spot. Sales of about 1,000 smoked hams at 14½@15c. Bacon was in moderate demand, and long clear quoted at 8¾c for November. Sales 500 boxes short clear for January, at 7¾c; 50 boxes short rib on spot, at 8¾c. Lard very quiet.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday School Convention—Young Men's Christian Association—Methodist Appropriation.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 16.—The session of the Sunday School Convention, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Friday, was of an interesting character. In the forenoon reports were read from various Sunday Schools in the county, showing a very favorable condition and progress of the work. The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of the best modes of conducting Sunday Schools, participated in by different members of the Convention. In the evening Mr. K. A. Burnell, of Illinois, and Dr. Marshall discussed the subject of qualifications for teachers and Superintendents of Sunday Schools in an earnest and thorough manner.

To-day the Convention will probably finish its business.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 16.—The Sixth Annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, assembled in this city yesterday. H. P. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, presides, in the absence of President H. Thane Miller, and nearly all parts of the State are well represented. The welcoming meeting was held last evening at the First Congregational Church, with addresses by Mayor Jones, ex-Governor Lee, and others.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to-day, appropriated $130,000 for domestic missions the ensuing year, among them, the following: Oregon, $6,000; Pittsburgh, $2,500; Rocky Mountain, $20,000; St. Louis, $7,000; Southeastern Indiana, $10,000; Southern Illinois, $1,400; Tennessee, $11,000; Upper Iowa, $2,500; West Virginia, $5,500; West Wisconsin, $4,000; Wisconsin, $3,500; Wyoming, $800; Arizona, $6,000; and New Mexico, $7,000.

Obituary.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 16.—One of our prominent citizens, and an old resident, James Graham, Esq., died at 10 o'clock this morning. He was highly esteemed by the community as being an honorable, upright man in his dealings, and had been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for many terms and held several other offices of trust. He was a member of the Catholic Church.

Ocean Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—The steamship Italy, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Arrived, steamships Abyssinia and Adriatic from Liverpool, and Hammonia from Bremen.

WASHINGTON.

The Cameron Ring Try Once More and Fail.

Fish and Boutwell to Retire from the Cabinet, March 4.

The President Thinks He Was Slandered During the Campaign.

Interesting Figures from the Pension Report.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PENSION REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, for the present year, will be unusually interesting, on account of the thorough manner in which the statistics of our pension system will be presented. The main portions of the report have been finished, and the whole will be embraced in the report of the Secretary of the Interior to Congress. During the fiscal year ended June 30, the increase of the pension rolls has been greater than for any year since that ending June 30, 1867. By the allowance of new claims there have been added to the rolls, 6,317 army invalid pensioners; 7,120 army widows and dependent relative pensioners, 151 navy invalid pensioners, 124 navy widows and dependent relative pensioners, 17,021 survivors of the war of 1812, and 3,105 widows of soldiers of that war, making a gross addition to the rolls of 33,838 new pensioners in the last fiscal year. The losses to the rolls by death, re-enlistment, recovery from disability of invalid pensioners, of failure to claim payment of pension for three years, are 2,281; by death or marriage of widows and dependent relatives, expiration of minors' pensions or failure to claim payment of pension for three years, 6,097; by death of the survivors of the war of 1812, 604; by death of the widows of soldiers of that war, 212; a total loss of 9,194. The gross additions to the rolls 33,838, less the total loss 9,104, gives a net gain of 24,734 pensioners for the year, which, added to the rolls of 1871, make the total number of pensioners of all classes, June 30, 1872, 232,229. In addition, there have been increased the pensions of 5,116 army invalids, 68 navy invalids, 290 army widows and minors, and 2 navy widows, a total of 5,480, involving a gross annual increase to annual amount of the pension roll of $211,587.55 per annum. This increases the total annual amount of pensions in the sum of $2,675,583.71, making the total amount of all pensions upon the rolls June 30, 1872, $25,480,-573. The amounts appropriated for the payment of pensions during the last fiscal year were for army pensions, $20,550,000; for survivors of the war of 1812, $4,000,000; for navy pensions, $500,000. The unexpended balances in the hands of pension agents were: Army, $984,382.26; navy, $25,669.57, which amounts have been recovered into the Treasury. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are: Army, $30,000,-000; navy, $480,000, under the acts of June 17 and 30, 1870. At the close of the last fiscal year there had been added 7,770 commutation orders in lieu of artificial limbs furnished in kind. There were issued also 450 commutation orders, amounting to $27,150, and 326 bills have been approved for limbs furnished in kind, amounting to $23,025. The total number of claims allowed thus far is 9,802.

The last remaining four of the widows of revolutionary soldiers are slowly, but surely, decreasing. The number of widows of the war of 1812 on June 30, 1868, was 888; June 30, 1869, 887; June 30, 1870, 727; June 30, 1871, 634; June 30, 1872, 578.

Efforts have been made to collect information relative to the supposed survivors, that a register of their names, residences, condition, ages, and dates of death might be prepared, and continued until the last shall have passed away. Circulars have been sent to the Postmasters at their places of residence, and to other parties from whom information could be obtained. Of these circulars, 554 have been returned, 23 without satisfactory reports, and 531 with the full information sought. Of these, 381 were reported as living and 150 as having died since Jan. 1, 1870.

STATISTICS.

Attorney General Williams is sending circulars to the Governors of States, requesting them to furnish, or cause to be furnished, to that Department, the statistics of crime, under the laws of their States, for the present year, for his forthcoming report to Congress. He also addresses the United States District Attorneys with a like purpose, requesting them to furnish reports of the business in the several Courts in the United States, setting forth the condition of all cases embraced under the heads of customs, internal revenue, Post Office, *quo warranto*, and miscellaneous, the number of such disposed of, and how disposed of.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Supervisor Dutcher is in the city, on business connected with the reduction of the collection districts in New York. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, however, states that nothing in that direction will be done until after the reassembling of Congress. The existing law requires the reduction of the number of Internal Revenue Collectors and Assessors to 160, on or before the 1st of January next. But prominent revenue officials are of the opinion that Congress may, at its approaching session, see fit to abolish the office of Assessor, and all internal taxes, except those on spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors.

PERSONAL.

Senator Cameron and Congressman O'Neil, it seems, did not return to Philadelphia with the delegation of thirty who came here to lay up the Philadelphia Post Office, and that, not satisfied with their rebuff by the President, yesterday, they made another attempt to dissuade him from following his Civil Service ideas by appointing a subordinate of the office instead of one of the "Cameron ring." It appears they did not succeed any better to-day, for they found the President in still worse humor than he was yesterday. It is thought that the office will be filled at once.

Postmaster General Creswell has returned from his home in Maryland, where, for the past week or so, he has been engaged in preparing his annual report. Some additional statistical information will be added, and the report will be ready for the printer. It will contain more tables of figures, and show more labor in its preparation than any previous report.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW YORK PRESS ON THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The journals of all parties here heartily approve the President's action regarding the Philadelphia Postmastership. It is said that when the office of Surveyor of the Port, about to be vacated by Mr. Cornell, is filled by a new appointment, the President will be guided by the Civil Service regulations. The dismay of managing politicians in New York over this unexpected blow from the White House is widespread and ludicrous. Tom Murphy's friends claim, however, that he will not make Cameron's mistake of attempting to carry his points by storm, and that his personal relations with the President are assured.

To the Associated Press.

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Senators Cameron, Osborne, and Spencer, and ex-Senator Wade, were among the callers on the President to-day. Many others also called to pay their respects. The ante-chamber of the executive office presented this morning a scene of animation that has not characterized it for many months.

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is still in Washington. He was at the Navy Department this morning, in conference with Secretary Robeson.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Second Comptroller Brodhead has completed his official report. It is merely a detail of office work, and contains no recommendations.

DR. HOUARD,

the American who was recently imprisoned in Cuba, has addressed a letter to the President, thanking him for his interference in his behalf and securing his freedom.

DELAYED MAILS.

The New Orleans mail of Sunday, due on Wednesday morning, is just received. Some newspaper packages have been damaged by fire.

HOW THE MISSOURI WAS BURNED.

The investigation as to the cause of the burning of the steamship Missouri was continued to-day. From the evidence produced, it is clear that the origin of the fire was due to the spilling of aguadiente on the deck of the vessel, the said deck being at the time so badly constructed, or rather had not been caulked recently, that the aguadiente ran through the crevices on to a hot boiler beneath, igniting in an instant the whole of the vessel where any of this inflammable article had touched.

DISGUSTED POLITICIANS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A Washington special says the city is filling up with politicians, who comment severely upon the course of the President in relation to the Civil Service rules, as manifested in his remarks to the Pennsylvania delagation, about the appointment of the Postmaster for Philadelphia. They allege that a strict enforcement of the rule will exclude many men from holding office who have just claims upon the Republicans, and who can creditably fill the offices for which they apply, but nevertheless cannot pass the Civil Service examination.

CABINET CHANGES.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The *Democrat* this morning states, editorially and advisedly, that there will be but two changes in President Grant's Cabinet after the 4th of March next. These will be the retirement of Secretaries Fish and Boutwell. The former, it is expected, will be offered the Mission to England, and the latter a seat in the United States Senate.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,521,-196; coin, $72,907,363; (including in the coin certificates of $21,554,000) special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposits, $25,730,000.

APPOINTED.

Robert H. Kelly has been appointed Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky., vice William E. Gallagher, suspended.

CONGRATULATORY.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Washington called upon the President to-day, and congratulated him upon his re-election. The President, in his reply to the informal address, said: "The vote he received was more gratifying to him than the possession of the office itself, as it served to show that the American people did not believe the campaign slanders on his character."

BOSTON.

The Press Opposed to Receiving any Relief from Outside—The Fire to Be Investigated—The Chief Engineer Severely Commented On—Insurances and Salvage.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Public sentiment in Boston is averse to accepting offers of money from other cities at this time. The *Globe*, yesterday morning, expressed itself as opposed to the action of the Relief Committee in voting to accept aid. The *Advertiser* is mildly opposed to the resolution of acceptance, and the *Transcript* publishes its non-concurrence.

This morning the *Globe*, in an elaborate leader, comes out still-footed upon the men who, it says, would make Boston a beggar from the whole Union, and publishes several letters from citizens in support of its comments. The *Globe* says that the Committee, in assuming to speak for the citizens of Boston, have published to the world their resolve that offers of pecuniary aid from all parts of the Union will be gratefully accepted, which is nothing more than a direct advertisement that the great, proud and wealthy capital of New England is in poverty and distress, and a subject of general charity. Boston, at this day, and notwithstanding the fire, is receiving an income of over $700,000,000, and to say that a community thus circumstanced cannot succor its own poor and needy, without receiving charity from abroad, is absolutely absurd. "Where is the honest pride, the fair fame, the integrity of our good old city, when she is made to stand like a beggar, with pockets filled with money and securities, cap in hand, and soliciting charity from any passer-by?" It says: "Mayor Gaston has proved himself unequal to the situation, and these self-constituted solicitors for charity for Boston have grossly misrepresented the sentiment of the city."

There is a general feeling that Chief Damrell, of the Fire Department, permitted the fire to spread through carelessness, and an official investigation of the rise and spread of the conflagration is to be instituted, and the prospects are that the excitement about the fire has only begun.

The Relief Committee is to be called upon to rescind its action publicly.

Harvard College suffered by the fire to the extent of $50,000, including the value of the land, and it will cost $500,000 to rebuild. Toward this it has $100,000 good insurance, out of $216,000, for which it was insured. The permanent loss is thus reduced to $200,000. "This," says President Eliot, "we must beg."

The fire was rather severe on the publishers, but the *Transcript*, the *American Home Magazine*, the *Recorder*, and the weeklies and monthlies have secured new quarters, and, though temporarily incommoded, new type and new presses and hard work will enable them to soon run smoothly.

Considerable salvages of wool and leather are being discovered among the ruins, the value amounting to several thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The latest and lowest estimate of insurance losses by the Boston fire gives the total amount as $48,572,300, distributed as follows: Massachusetts companies, $29,716,000; Connecticut, $2,952,800; New York, $6,850,000; Maine, $400,000; Rhode Island, $920,000; California, $15,000; Illinois, $30,000; Missouri, $25,000; Minnesota, $10,-000; New Jersey, $17,500; Ohio, $225,000; Pennsylvania, $3,776,500; Wisconsin, $50,000; Foreign companies, $4,510,000.

The wool dealers, it is said, are fully covered by insurance. A large number of bales are being recovered from the ruins, their outsides burned black, but the insides are good.

It is believed that the direct and indirect losses will not exceed $40,000,000 after the insurance liquidated.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—A perpetual injunction has been issued against the National Fire Insurance Company of this city, and S. F. Humphrey, Hiram Ruggles, and N. H. Dillingham have been appointed receivers.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16.—At a meeting of citizens, to-day, resolutions of sympathy were adopted and a committee appointed to obtain contributions for the sufferers by the fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The remains of two bodies taken from the ruins of the fire on Wednesday are in charge of an undertaker, and there is no way of identifying them except by patches of clothing. The remains of the mother of Miss Martha Hutchinson has been found among the ruins of Messrs. Shewes, Crump & Howe's store. Miss Hutchinson saved herself by jumping from the window. The search continues for other bodies.

A contribution of $600 was received to-day from the Chicago police for the Boston police.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—The Cold Snap Throughout the Country.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Probabilities—In the northwest and on the upper lakes and thence to the gulf and South Atlantic coasts, high barometer, clearing, clear, and cold weather, with northwesterly winds veering to northerly and easterly on the gulf. On the lower lakes and thence over the Middle States, northeasterly winds with occasional light snow, high barometer, and weather clearing by to-morrow. In new England, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and light snow to-night.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 16.—The weather is cold, and pleasant.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 16.—This has been the coldest morning of the season, the thermometer indicating, at 7 o'clock, 14 degrees above zero. Some considerable snow fell yesterday and during the night.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Snow commenced falling here at a quarter to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.—Weather cold and clear.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16.—Snow fell here last night.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Snow commenced falling here this afternoon.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 16.—A snow-storm prevails here, and several steamers, propellers, and schooners have been compelled to put back.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Snow commenced falling here this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16.—The present cold weather at this season is unprecedented.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.—It is very cold again to-day.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16.—Six inches of snow fell to-night.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—The first snow of the season is now falling.

Without Judge, Jury, or Clergy.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—On Sunday night, a mob of seventy-five men forced the jail at Beardsville, Ballard County, took out a negro named Ross Brandon, charged with rape on a respectable young lady, and hung him to a tree in the outskirts of the town. The men reported themselves as from Illinois.

The dry goods store of Sherwood, Barker & Co., Toledo, was entered by burglars on Friday night, and from $3,000 to $4,000 worth of laces and other goods were taken.

POLITICAL.

United States Senatorial Matters at Springfield and Albany.

How the Radical Party is Divided in New York City.

The Louisiana Election Board Imbroglio.

THE NEW YORK CITY AND STATE POLITICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The news from Albany indicates that Roscoe Conkling will be re-elected to the United States Senate without serious opposition. As far as canvassed, nearly all the Republican members are for him, while Morgan is not believed to have strength in any quarter. Thurlow Weed and Dix are supposed to lead one Republican wing, while Conkling and the Custom House command the other. The question of supremacy between these followings must be settled before the general line of operations can be determined.

The Democrats feel rather mournful over the heavy spoils captured by the Republicans in this State. Governor Dix will appoint a new Adjutant General and fourteen officers on his military staff. He will also select a Loan Commissioner and notaries for each county, and fill vacancies in the charitable institutions, also Superintendents of Insurance and Banking, Canal Appraisers, and Boards of Equalization, also Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, and one Supreme Judge.

Sweeping changes for political purposes in the Government of the this city are expected. The Custom House forces are arming to obtain full control in all municipal departments. It is reported, however, that both Governor Dix and Mayor Havemeyer will not be ruled by the Custom House Ring. The latter were so badly served by the Liberals that they made good nominations, and now find their successful candidates hard to manage.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—There is no longer any doubt felt by politicians here of all parties that E. B. Washburne is a candidate for the United States Senatorship. His return to this country just at this time, together with the return of J. Russell Jones, and his visit to Dixon and other places in the northern part of the State, have a very significant bearing. His movements have excited apprehensions in the minds of Oglesby and his friends, and considerable canvassing has been going on here last night and to-day between them, Oglesby having been summoned here for conference. It is certain that Oglesby doubts the sincerity of the Administrationists, and is, therefore, prepared to believe, that if Washburne is a candidate, he has become so with a perfect understanding that in the contest he is to have the influence of the President and his followers. One of Washburne's oldest friends assured your correspondent to-day that Washburne would make the fight, and, unless Oglesby managed his fight better than two years ago, he would have the satisfaction of serving out his time as Governor.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" ON THE PRESIDENTIAL RESULT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Tribune* judges by the official returns at hand, that Grant has received fewer votes than in 1868, inclusive of the negro vote not polled that year. In Illinois he has fewer votes than in 1868; in New Hampshire he had 38,191 votes in 1868; in 1872, 37,256; in Vermont, 44,167 in 1868; in 1872, 41,475; in Connecticut, 50,926 in 1868; in 1872, 50,899. Pennsylvania gave in October 331,416 for the Republican ticket, and a month later 349,260, for Grant. The vote of Harlranft was in 1872 to 303,387, while the vote for Grant fell off in November to 349,589, or barely 7,000 more than in 1868. The vote for Grant in North Carolina is smaller than the vote for Caldwell.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.—Mr. Tyler, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama, telegraphs to Athens to George S. Houston, that Democratic will have four or five majority in joint ballot in the Legislature.

Mr. Houston and Judge R. W. Walker, of Huntsville, are prominent Democratic aspirants to the United States Senate.

DELAWARE RETURNS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 16.—The official vote of the State gives Grant 908 majority, and Hoffland, Republican, for Congress, 352 majority.

TENNESSEE RETURNS.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.—Greeley's majority in Tennessee is 8,213, with ten counties to hear from officially.

ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—McCormick has been re-elected to Congress from Arizona.

THE DELAHAY INVESTIGATION.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Nov. 16.—Judge Bingham, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, arrived here to-day. The Delahay investigation is progressing. Mr. Glick and others, of Atchison, were examined to-day with reference to the Osborn-Ingalls draft transaction.

VIRGINIA RETURNS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—Official returns from all the counties but one give Grant 1,073 majority. The county to be heard from, it is reported, has given Greeley 100 majority.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Eleven Men Precipitated from a Scaffold—Two Killed.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—While the roof was being raised on the new passenger depot at Jackson, this afternoon, the scaffolding gave way, precipitating the men and timber on to the joists below. Eleven men were seriously hurt. Up to 6 o'clock, two have died, the foreman, David, and a Mr. Williams.

The Horse Disease.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 16.—The horse malady is spreading rapidly. The leading livery establishments of the city are closed, and several of the Fire Department horses are sick.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The dropsy malady among horses continues, and is of a very fatal type. The stablemen, however, think that the worst has passed in this city and neighborhood. Commodore Vanderbilt's famous racer, Mountain Boy, died yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The dropsy that has affected the horse, almost immediately upon the disappearance of the epidemic recently here, is believed to be passing away. The disease is assuming a milder type, and there are now few fatal cases.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The horse dropsy now prevailing causes a mortality of 20 per cent among animals attacked by it. The cause is believed to be impoverished blood and great debility resulting from the epizootic. The anxiety among owners of horses is scarcely less than when the plague was at its height. All the street car lines are working a reduced force, and some hitherto running all night are quitting at 11 p. m. There is some dropsy in the Fire Department stables, but it exists chiefly in the car and livery stables. No case of dropsy has occurred among the horses that were tested during their sickness and convalescence, but it has been found that one day's working of an animal not perfectly recovered will often cause a fatal swelling of the whole body in a single night. The Sanitary Committe publish their opinion that horses convalescing from this epidemic should have a highly nutricious and easily digested diet. To counteract the tendency to scurvy, iron compounds are useful, and such foods should be especially selected as are rich in normal saline constituents of blood. Such are the various bulbous roots, viz.: turnips, carrots, rutabags, potatoes, &c. These to be readily masticated should be boiled, and mixed with bran or other mash.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—The epizootic is still prevalent. Ox and donkey teams are being substituted. Some light wagons are hauled by men. Coal has advanced to $7 per load, $2 being charged for delivery. The railroads are refusing to receive freight for delivery here. Great inconvenience is resulting from the disease. The citizens pulled the engines to a fire last night and to-day. The plan worked well. Extinguishers are being used freely.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department gave notice at 4 o'clock this evening that every horse in the Fire Department had the epizootic.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—The horse disease is prevailing here to a small extent, confined to the stables of the Adams Express Company. None of the cases are very serious. All the horses in the city are receiving more than usual attention.

LA SALLE, Ill., Nov. 16.—The horse disease continues to spread in this city, rendering it difficult to procure the services of teams for any purpose whatever, and has also made its appearance in sundry of the townships of this county, greatly hindering the work of corn harvesting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The horses generally seem to be improving. About two-thirds of the usual number of street-cars were on the several lines to-day.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Eight Thousand Dollars in Premiums Offered for Plans.

The Instructions to Architects—Occupants of the New Building.

It will be cheering intelligence to every true believer in Chicago that the initial steps have already been taken by the city and county authorities for the rebuilding on a scale commensurate with the not far remote grandeur of the city the City and County Court Horse, upon the old site. The first step is the publication of general instructions to architects competing for the premiums and the triumph of an accepted plan. The instructions are elaborately gotten up in pamphlet form, and are minute in their details.

To the architects, the most interesting clause in the instructions is that which relates to premiums, which closes thus: "As it is the wish of the county and city to secure, in this important work, the largest possible competition, they offer jointly the following premiums: For the best design, $5,000; for the second best, $2,000; for the third best, $1,000." Sealed drawings are to be received at the office of the Board of Public Works until March 15, 1873, at which time they will be opened by the Building Committee of the County Commissioners, and Common Council, and Board of Public Works.

There are to be four entrances to the building, one on each facade, and the main floor will be so elevated as to admit of a thoroughly lighted basement. The county departments will occupy the east half, and the city the west half of the building when completed. The basement of the county half will contain the Recorder's offices, six in number; the Sheriff's offices, three rooms; the Engineer's room, and one large general vault, besides others for the various offices. The second story will contain the treasury and collecting department, occupying three rooms; the County Clerk's office, three rooms; the County Commissioners, five rooms; the Superintendent of Public Charities, one room; Clerk of the Superior Court, four rooms; the Circuit Clerk, three rooms; and the Clerk of the Probate Court, three rooms; with large vaults.

The second story will contain the County Court, four rooms; the Probate Court, four rooms; Superintendent of Schools, two rooms; Law Library, three rooms; County Surveyor, two rooms; and the Coroner, one room. The third story will be occupied by the Superior and Circuit Courts, with eight rooms for the Common Law Courts, and four for the Chancery Courts.

A portion of the space in this wing will be left unoccupied until the business of the county shall increase to require the addition of new apartments. Wash and cloak rooms, and water-closets will be connected with the various rooms.

The basement of the city department will contain the pay room; Meter Department, two rooms; storage, three rooms; Gas Inspector, one room; Engineer, one room, and Police and Fire Department, thirteen rooms and two cells.

The first story contains the Mayor's office, three rooms; Comptroller's office, three rooms; City Treasurer, two rooms; City Collector, two rooms; Board of Public Works, two rooms; Secretary's office, two rooms; Bookkeeper, one room; Water Department, two rooms; City Clerk, three rooms.

The second story contains the Law Department, three rooms; Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, two rooms; Superintendent of Sidewalks, one room; Draughting Department, one room; Special Assessment Department, three rooms; Engineers, three rooms; Sewerage Department, one room; Public Library, seven rooms; Board of Education, seven rooms.

The third story will contain the Supreme Court, four rooms; Fire Alarm Telegraph, four rooms; the Council Chamber, three rooms; Board of Health, three rooms.

There will also be a large amount of unappropriated space to be used as necessity requires.

Provision will be made for an artesian well in the centre of the building. The building is to be made fire-proof throughout, as far as practicable.

THE CITY IN BRI

evening next, at the G. A. R. Hall, No. 82 West
andolph street. Seats will be reserved for in-
es. Generals John A. Logan; Julius White,
od Martin Beem will address the meeting.

Anthony Trollope, the distinguished English
ovelist, and lady, arrived in the city yesterday
ternoon from San Francisco, en route for New
ork. They are at the Sherman. Mr. Trollope
a hearty gentleman, of ordinary height, a
avy hair and full whiskers, whitened by
uters.

Messrs. Ford and Spread, members of the
Academy of Design, called upon Miss Hosmer
hitfull on Thursday to make arrangements
th her about a lecture to be delivered by her
said of the Academy. The subject is to be
Great Men and Women I have Known."

A young man named John N. Thomas, lately
om Louisiana, attempted to end what he calls
miserable existence by drowning himself in
e river at Madison street bridge, about 10
lock yesterday forenoon. He was rescued by
ilor Cameron, and taken to the Madison Street
tion. His reasons for attempting to commit
icide were, that he was without friends, work,
funds.

The Directresses of the Protestant Orphan
ylum will give an entertainment at the Ap-
n, on Michigan avenue, between Twenty-
cond and Twenty-third streets, on the even-
gs of the 3d and 4th of December, the pro-
eds to be used for the benefit of the institu-
n. It will consist of original and interest-
leanor by the inmates of the Asylum, follow-
by an oyster supper.

Josh. Billings' autobiography, written by him-
f the last number of the *Star Programme*.
contains the reference to his lecture on the
pensive Cockroach," which he is to deliver
xt Tuesday: "In this last discourse a large
roice of reptiles, beasts, and fishes are to be
thout mercy, commencing with the dreaded
eroach, and touching lightly at times upon
e cunning of the fox, the strange uncertainty
the flea, and the wondrous hypocrisy of the

The inauguratory party of the Minocla Club
ours on Wednesday evening of this week, at
ttine's Hall, on Ada street. The officers of
e Club, all young gentlemen of high social
anding, have been busy for several weeks pre-
ring for the event, which bids fair in a
ry way worthy of the Minocla Club, one of
e finest and most high-toned social organiza-
ns of the city.

The large engine at the Water Works was
rted again yesterday for the inspection of
as. Knap, President, and O. Metcalf, Secre-
y, of the Knap Foot Pitt Foundry Company,
Marshall Phillips, Engineer, and D. H. Ruche,
S. A., A. T. Buschick and others, who have
en interested in the continuation of "Ben
Grant." All were delighted with the perform-
ce, and astonished at the vast flow of water
d the smooth working of the engine.

The official vote of Cook County for Lieuten-
t Governor was, for Beveridge, 25,439, and for
ack, 24,152. For County Commissioners the
le was as follows: Kimmen, 22,638; Bob-
on, 18,707; Skelley, 22,894; Fairbank, 18,589;
atcher, 18,565; Bengley, 18,581; Waldo,
473; Horton, 18,755; Russell, 30,557; Cra-
ord, 27,246; Singer, 26,735; Clough, 21,579;
nes, 30,811; Galloway, 30,646; Miller, 30,589;
gue, 31,079.

In consequence of the large number of tickets
ready disposed of, the ladies in charge of the
tertainments proposed to be given at St.
ke's Church have deemed it advisable to dis-
ute Standard instead of Central Hall for the
tatricals arranged to be given on the evening
Dec. 5. The *Musicale* will take place on the
ening of Dec. 6, at Central Hall, and the fair
d festival on the afternoon and evening of
c. 7, at the same place. The calico party will
on the evening of the 7th. The combination
kets sold will admit the bearers to all the en-
tertainments, and those bearing the date of
c. 6, will be good, also, for the fair and festi-
on the evening of the 7th.

MUNICIPAL CREDIT.

Mayor Medill yesterday received the followin
spatch from the City Clerk of Boston:

His Honor, the Mayor of Chicago:

Will you please send by express, for the information
the City Government, the proceedings of the Mar-
ll of Chicago under the act authorizing the issu
the city's credit to sufferers by the fire.

JAS M. BUGBEE, Clerk.

To this the Mayor replied as follows:

Jas. M. Bugbee, City Clerk, Boston:

This city did not loan its credit to sufferers by fire,
State Constitution forbidding it. No municipal or
ate credit was given them.

J. MEDILL, Mayor.

Foreign Markets.

IVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat
Winter, 10s 2d; spring, 10s 1d; white, 12s 5d@
3d. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 29s.
IVERPOOL, Nov. 16—1 p. m.—Unchanged.
RANKFORT, Nov. 16.—5-20s of '62, 93½;
ASSEL, Nov. 16.—Bonds, 95 centimes.
ONDON, Nov. 16.—Consols—Money, 92½; account,
½; 5-20s of '65, 90⅜; do '67, 93; 10-40s, 87½; 5-
68½; Erie, 40¾. Turpentine, 30s@30s 6d.
ONDON, Nov. 16.—Consols—Money and account,
adding spiaid, 92⅝; Orisons, 10½; sales, 10,000
s; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadf-
ffs quiet; California white wheat, average quality,
6d@9s 6d; red winter, 10s 2d@10s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d.
rn, 28s 3d. Cheese, 56s. Cumberland middles, 58
Short ribs, 37s.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

ETROIT, Nov. 16.—Passed Up—Prop Rocket.
ASSED DOWN—Props Phil Sheridan, M. Jewett,
lett and barge; schrs Maxwell, M. Stalker, Amer
Champion, Riverside, Young American, J. Mason,
ohorn, D. Lord.
WIM—Southwest.
ETROIT, Nov. 16.—Passed Down—Props Gordon
mpbell, Russia, Empire State, Chicago, Idaho
schrs Nellie L. Brunn, Montauk, T.
ner, L. W. Perry, Lime Rock, Orient.
ASSED UP—Schr Maria.
IND—Southwest, strong.

A Memphis telegram says the wrecker Robert
as work recovering cotton from the snakes
harm. It is doubtful whether she can be
ed, she having settled some six inches.

MARRIED.

ERD—BRAYTON—On Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the
idence of the bride's parents, Michigan av., by the
. Jas. Locke, Mr. Joseph Beard, of Hartford, Conn.
Miss Eleanor W. Brayton.
AW—LANE—At the residence of the bride's brother
Mr. Brinkworth, Nov. 16, by the Rev. Dr.
ker, Mr. Charles F. Law and Miss Harriet M. Lane
of this city.
EWIS—MILLEN—At St. Andrew's Church, Aug
ust, Mich., by the Rev. Dr. G. D. Gillespie, Mr. J.
e Lewis, of this city, and Miss Annie C. Millen,
ghter of C. H. Millen, Esq., of the former place.
UTTERS—BRAMHALL—In Chicago, Nov. 14, 1872,
Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Mr. George Butters, of
city, and Miss Maria S. Bramhall, of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

URKE—On the night of Nov. 15, at his residence on
Grove-st., corner Fiftieth-st., John Shakspeare
Steven Burke, aged about 70 years.
Philadelphia papers please copy.
LAGAN—At Indianapolis, on Sunday morning
. 10, of consumption, Thomas Gleason, in the 23d
of his age.

HATS AND FURS.

FURS! HATS!

STRYKER & CO.,

e Leading Hatters and Furriers of the We
231 W. Madison-st.,
e showing the largest and best
sortment of SEAL SACQUES and
ADIES' FINE FURS ever offered
Chicago.
URS MANUFACTURED TO OR-
ER.
Furs altered and repaired in the
st manner.
The largest stock of GENTS'
OUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS
the West.
31 West Madison-st.,
114 South Clark-st

MEETINGS.

EETING OF STEAM-FITTERS
here will be a meeting of the Steam-Fitters of Chicago
Workingmen's Hall, on Twelfth-st., near Blue Island-
, Sunday, at 2 p. m. sharp, to make arrangements
a grand complimentary ball.
THOS. KENNEDY,
CREEFE,
J. F. FLYNN.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE—TO ADVERTISERS—AFTER TO-DAY the Business and Editorial Rooms of The Tribune will be in the new Tribune Building, corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts. The Canal-st. office will be discontinued.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner Madison.
Michigan-av., south of Fourteenth-st., two-story house and lot, 30x171, $12,000; rented to May next.
Twenty-fifth-st., near Prairie-av., two-story and brick basement, all modern improvements, and lot, $9,000; rented to May next.
Douglas-place, two new two-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, $10,000 and $10,500; immediate possession.
Calumet and Twenty-fourth-st., brick house, $10,500; possession May 1.
Near Douglas-place and Vernon-av., good two-story and brick basement house and lot, 8x132; immediate possession.
Near Vincennes-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., two-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $6,000; possession immediately.
Vincennes-av. near Thirty-seventh-st., first-class three-story and basement marble front house; immediate possession; $16,500.
Green-st., near Van Buren, cottage, 12 rooms, and lot, 25x116, rented for $40 per month to May 1; $5,250.
Prairie-st., near Monroe, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot, 26x127; immediate possession; $3,000.
Halsted-st., near Adams, 25 or 50 feet, with improvements.
Peoria-st., near Tyler, good two-story house and lot, 22x125, immediate possession; $6,500.
Walnut-st., north of Thirtieth-st., 25x181.
Wabash-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., several lots.
Wabash-av., near Forty-seventh-st., 66x170.
Michigan-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., 66x260.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 80x180.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 80x180.
Prairie-av., near Forty-second-st., 80x125.
Douglas-place, corner Stanton-st., 50x120.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 264x170; $25 per foot.
Wentworth-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., 50x132; $1,500.
Lake-st., near Ann, 80x180.
Wabash-av. and Good and Lincoln, 80x127.
Jackson-st., corner Lincoln, 50x125.
Van Buren and Loomis-sts., 96x120.
Sangamon-st., corner Tyler, 100x132.
Wilcox-st., corner Campbell-av, 80x128.
Campbell-av., near Leavitt-st., 20x130.
Fulton-st., west of Robey, 50x125.
Adams-st., east of California, 50x125.
Halsted-st., corner Wood, 125x120.
Harrison-st., near Ashland, 25 feet; $80 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY LACEY & FAY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Brokers, 119 Dearborn-st.:
7 lots in Pierce, Burch & Pratt addition.
House and lot in Evanston, located on Judson-av., containing 10 rooms and grout basement.
5 desirable lots in Evanston, Gilbert & Woodford's addition to Evanston.
3 lots on Humboldt Park boulevard.
15 lots near Central Park.
4 years' lease of lot and brick building on Michigan-av, with machine shop and foundry; Kanakee, Ill., now containing 2 lathes, 2 planes, 1 drill-press, and 15-horse power engine, shafting, pulleys, belting, and a 5,000 Ex-single capacity.
150 acres of land in Clark County, Iowa.
320 acres in Hardin County, Iowa.
House with 3 years' lease of ground, on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., at a bargain; house contains 12 rooms.
Also, several hundred acres of desirable farming lands, well located, that will be sold cheap or traded for city property.
Any of the above described property will be sold at a ruinous sacrifice.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., FRONTING Douglas Park; $50 to $75 per foot.
20 lots on Chicago-av., near car shop, 50x125, 1-6 cash, balance in 5 years.
10 lots; $6,000 on Humboldt boulevard and Armitage-av., supplied with Artesian well.
6 lots, 66x125, Humboldt boulevard and Fullerton-av., choice corners.
6 lots on Fullerton-av., near Milwaukee-av., $600 per worth $800.
13 lots fronting Humboldt Park, near North-av.
14 lots on Diversy and Milwaukee-avs., 25x155; will take $225 if sold at once.
7 lots in Peck's Addition, Block 6, Section 32, 33x125; $150 each if taken soon.
A number of best lots on Irving Park Boulevard.
20 lots on Fifty-third and Wallace-st., only $425; ¼ cash.
A number of choice lots on Adams-st., Monroe-st., and Warren-av.
10 lots east and west fronts on Wabash-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., at low figures.
10 acres fronting Humboldt boulevard, close to Fullerton-av.
12 acres on Diversy-av., near Milwaukee-av., choice for subdivision.
8 acres on Milwaukee-av., at station of Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.
Also, a large number of first-class residences, principally on West Side.
Other property in all parts of the city. Many fine bargains to those customers. Houses ready to show property. Call on LACEY & FAY,
119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 126 SOUTH Clark-st.:
20 acres in Sec. 1, 37, 13.
30 acres in Sec. 2, 37, 13.
80 acres within ¾ mile of Washington Heights crossing, on Halsted-st.
40 acres in Sec. 2, 38, 14.
4 ten-acre blocks in Sec. 17, 39, 13.
4 fine choice acres in Sec. 24, 39, 13.
Some choice acre property on the South Park.
Some choice property by the foot on Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, Wabash, and Michigan-sts.
Choice acre property at Maywood.
Lots on Hubbard, Cossitt, and Seymour-sts., on easy terms.
Lots on Washington-st., Park and Wilcox-avs.
Lots on State-st. and Western-av.
Lots and Westmoreland in Hyde Park for sale or exchange.
Fruit farms at Benton Harbor for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—NEW FRAME COTTAGE, 13 ROOMS, 2 rooms furnished, if desired, near Thirty-first-st. Lot 30x125; price $1,950; terms easy. E. M. DAVENPORT, Real Estate Agent, 181½ LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 acres in s e ¼ 4, 39, 13.
20 acres in s ½ 4, 39, 13.
33 acres in s w ¼ 21, 39, 13.
20 acres in s e ¼ 36, 39, 14.
40 acres in s ½ 2 s e ¼ 30, 39, 13.
325 feet on Forty-second-st., South front; East Vincennes; $844|78 feet, corner, on Oak-st., in Hyde Park. BY MALLORY & ODELL, 159 South Clark-st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—80x160—INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-fifth-st.; $125 per foot; one-fourth cash; street to be graveled next spring. This is cheap. STORRS & AKIN, 173 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO-STORY COTTAGE house, West Side, two blocks street cars. Inquire of GUSTIN, WALLACH & CO., No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BELMONT-AV., NO. 19—AN ELEGANT residence; lot 62½ by 181 feet, at $30,000; payable, $10,000 cash; $10,000 in four equal semi-annual payments, and $10,000 on two years' time, with 8 per cent. Apply on the premises, or to H. B. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., 50 FEET front (a corner), full depth, two stores on same; rents for $4,500; will be sold cheap to the right party. Also, 2 lots on H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BURNSIDE-ST., JUST EAST of Rock Island Car Shops; easy terms. J. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, No. 2038 Indiana-av, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH 6 rooms, corner Ivy, West Washington-st. Only $3,000, on time. HENRY F. GEORGE, 29 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 50-FOOT LOT, OAK-wood-av., in the grove. A decided bargain. HENRY F. GEORGE, 29 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY F. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 29 Clark-st.:
Lot on Twenty-sixth-st., near Buddan, $1,250.
Lot on Wentworth-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $1,500.
Lot on Twenty-fifth-st., near Wallace, $950.
Lot on Joseph-av., near Archer-av., $750.
Lot on Frankfort-av., near Robey, $450.
Lots on Mitchell-st., near Blue Island-av., $1,250.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WOOD-ST., ON VERY EASY terms. Cheap. Apply to HENRY F. GEORGE, Room 5, MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5, Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIAM H. CONDON, 24 SOUTH Canal-st.—Half an acre subdivided, on Tyler-st., near Kedzie-av., 132x132 to 16 foot alley, for $5,500; $1,000 cash, balance on long time. Lots on Harrison-st. $12 per foot.
A number of best lots on Irving Park Boulevard.
Lots on Randolph and Ann.
Lots on Western-av. and Jackson-st.
Lots on Adams-st., near Western-av., lots $700.
Western-av., near B. & Q. Crossing, 25x100 ft., $1,000.
Robeson-st., east of Rockwell, lot $450.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE—TO ADVERTISERS—AFTER TO-DAY the Business and Editorial Rooms of The Tribune will be in the new Tribune Building, corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts. The Canal-st. office will be discontinued.

FOR SALE—BY CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st., Room 3:
North Clark-st., near Diversy-av., nice 1½-story house, 6 rooms, bath, and corner lot, 100x100; easy terms, a great bargain.
Halsted-st., near Diversy-av., Lincoln Park, and cars, cottage, 5 rooms, and corner lot, 100x100; easy terms, a great bargain.
Western-st., near Lincoln-av., 2-story house, 9 rooms, nearly new, lot 50x125.
Fry-st., near Holt-st., houses and lot, $1,500.
Chicago-av., near Dearborn-st., 20 feet.
Michigan-av., near Walton-pl., 40 feet.
Belden-st., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Orchard-st., near Lincoln-av., 100 feet.
Orchard-st., near Bogden-av., 2 lots.
Cleveborne-av., near Larrabee-st., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Cleveborne-av., 1 lot.
Sterling-st., near Sophia, 10 lots.
Halsted-st., near Belden-av., 2 lots.
Halsted-st., near Lincoln, 11 lots.
Halsted-st., near Wrightwood-av., 2 lots.
Wrightwood-av., near Wrightwood-av., 10 lots.
Mill-av., west of Lincoln-av., 50 feet.
Sheffield-av., near Diversy-av., 2 lots.
Sheffield-av., near Diversy-av., 1 lot.
Owen-st., near Diversy-av., 2 lots.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Lincoln-av., near Bogden, 2 lots.
Diversy-av., near Fifty-first-av., 2 lots.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Diversy-av., near Halsted-st., 2 lots.
Dayton-st., near Centre, house and lot at $1,600; easy terms.

FOR SALE—ASA W. CLARKE, WHO HAS REMOVED to 120 LaSalle-st., Orienta Building, Room B, basement, offers for sale property, both improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city and suburbs. A partial list as follows:
House and lot and barn, 404 Michigan-av. Stone front, 9 stories, and basement. Price, $18,000.
House and lot, 131 Ellis-av; 2 stories, English basement; lot 22x178. $8,800.
House, lot, and barn, 234 Calumet-av. House with 9 rooms above the basement. $7,000.
Two houses and lots on West Harrison-st. $5,000 each.
Five houses and lots, and barn, on Thirty-first-st. $5,000.
New house, 13 rooms, 217 Townsend-st, with lot, one block from cars. $4,500.
Three elegant cottage and lots, one block west of Hyde Park dummy, just south of city limits, on Forty-fifth-st; one, $3,000; two, $2,800 each.
All of the above for sale on easy terms.
Also, I have for sale lots in every portion of Washington Heights and in Washington Heights, only $100 each; easy terms.
I have for sale 10 acres, corner Spring-st and Western-av., highest land in Washington Heights; beautiful for subdividing.
I have 5 acres in N. E. ¼ of Sec. 34, T37, R 13, close to Chicago 4 miles from Halsted, 3 miles down city limits. A great bargain.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV. LOT, $650.
First-st. lots, near Hoyne, $700.
Blackwell-st. lots, lots $600 and $700.
Venhorn-st. lots, near Leavitt, $650.
Dalton-st., near Oakley, $1,450.
Lot 4 Shore Drive, south of Lincoln Park, per foot, $100.
Lot 5 Shore Drive, south of Lincoln Park, per foot, $100.
Property for sale, near Cornell Crescent, cheap.
Doshiel-st., near Thirty-fourth-st., $750.
EDMUND G. STILES,
276 East Madison-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—FIRST-st. lots, near Hoyne, $25; $5 per month; $5 cash. EDMUND G. STILES, 276 East Madison-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODROICH, 208 WASHington-st.:
No. 656 Wabash-av, near Fourteenth-st, $16,000.
No. 1372 Wabash-av, near Thirty-first-st, $12,000.
No. 966 Wabash-av, near Eighteenth-st, $15,000.
No. 890 Wabash-av, near Eighteenth-st, $25,000.
Lots on Garfield-av., near Lexington, $600.
20 lots at Norwood, near station, $9 per foot.
10 lots near Fifty-fifth-st, Boulevard, $40 per foot.
4 lots corner Egan-av. and Langley-st, $125 per foot.
1 lot 8 on Wabash-av, near Thirtieth-st, $2,000 cash.
2 lots 25 feet each, bet Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-st, on Frederick place, for $65 per foot.
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Lots on Mitchell-st., near Blue Island-av., $1,250.

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A number of best lots on Irving Park Boulevard.
Lots on Randolph and Ann.
Lots on Western-av. and Jackson-st.
Lots on Adams-st., near Western-av., lots $700.
Western-av., near B. & Q. Crossing, 25x100 ft., $1,000.
Robeson-st., east of Rockwell, lot $450.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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FOR SALE—BY CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st., Room 3:
North Clark-st., near Diversy-av., nice 1½-story house, 6 rooms, bath, and corner lot, 100x100; easy terms, a great bargain.
Halsted-st., near Diversy-av., Lincoln Park, and cars, cottage, 5 rooms, and corner lot, 100x100; easy terms, a great bargain.
Western-st., near Lincoln-av., 2-story house, 9 rooms, nearly new, lot 50x125.
Fry-st., near Holt-st., houses and lot, $1,500.
Chicago-av., near Dearborn-st., 20 feet.
Michigan-av., near Walton-pl., 40 feet.
Belden-st., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Orchard-st., near Lincoln-av., 100 feet.
Orchard-st., near Bogden-av., 2 lots.
Cleveborne-av., near Larrabee-st., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Cleveborne-av., 1 lot.
Sterling-st., near Sophia, 10 lots.
Halsted-st., near Belden-av., 2 lots.
Halsted-st., near Lincoln, 11 lots.
Halsted-st., near Wrightwood-av., 2 lots.
Wrightwood-av., near Wrightwood-av., 10 lots.
Mill-av., west of Lincoln-av., 50 feet.
Sheffield-av., near Diversy-av., 2 lots.
Sheffield-av., near Diversy-av., 1 lot.
Owen-st., near Diversy-av., 2 lots.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Lincoln-av., near Bogden, 2 lots.
Diversy-av., near Fifty-first-av., 2 lots.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Diversy-av., near Halsted-st., 2 lots.
Dayton-st., near Centre, house and lot at $1,600; easy terms.

FOR SALE—ASA W. CLARKE, WHO HAS REMOVED to 120 LaSalle-st., Orienta Building, Room B, basement, offers for sale property, both improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city and suburbs. A partial list as follows:
House and lot and barn, 404 Michigan-av. Stone front, 9 stories, and basement. Price, $18,000.
House and lot, 131 Ellis-av; 2 stories, English basement; lot 22x178. $8,800.
House, lot, and barn, 234 Calumet-av. House with 9 rooms above the basement. $7,000.
Two houses and lots on West Harrison-st. $5,000 each.
Five houses and lots, and barn, on Thirty-first-st. $5,000.
New house, 13 rooms, 217 Townsend-st, with lot, one block from cars. $4,500.
Three elegant cottage and lots, one block west of Hyde Park dummy, just south of city limits, on Forty-fifth-st; one, $3,000; two, $2,800 each.
All of the above for sale on easy terms.
Also, I have for sale lots in every portion of Washington Heights and in Washington Heights, only $100 each; easy terms.
I have for sale 10 acres, corner Spring-st and Western-av., highest land in Washington Heights; beautiful for subdividing.
I have 5 acres in N. E. ¼ of Sec. 34, T37, R 13, close to Chicago 4 miles from Halsted, 3 miles down city limits. A great bargain.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV. LOT, $650.
First-st. lots, near Hoyne, $700.
Blackwell-st. lots, lots $600 and $700.
Venhorn-st. lots, near Leavitt, $650.
Dalton-st., near Oakley, $1,450.
Lot 4 Shore Drive, south of Lincoln Park, per foot, $100.
Lot 5 Shore Drive, south of Lincoln Park, per foot, $100.
Property for sale, near Cornell Crescent, cheap.
Doshiel-st., near Thirty-fourth-st., $750.
EDMUND G. STILES,
276 East Madison-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—FIRST-st. lots, near Hoyne, $25; $5 per month; $5 cash. EDMUND G. STILES, 276 East Madison-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODROICH, 208 WASHington-st.:
No. 656 Wabash-av, near Fourteenth-st, $16,000.
No. 1372 Wabash-av, near Thirty-first-st, $12,000.
No. 966 Wabash-av, near Eighteenth-st, $25,000.
No. 890 Wabash-av, near Eighteenth-st, $25,000.
Lots on Garfield-av., near Lexington, $600.
20 lots at Norwood, near station, $9 per foot.
10 lots near Fifty-fifth-st, Boulevard, $40 per foot.
4 lots corner Egan-av. and Langley-st, $125 per foot.
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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

The Demand for Cheap Lots Continues.

Prospective Low Rents for Stores and High Rents for Dwellings.

Suburban Lands and Horse Railways.

Building Notes and Real Estate Transfers for the Week.

It would seem that, if anything would depress speculation, stop sales, and check the advance in prices of real estate, the present stringency of money which prevails all over the country, both East and West, would do it. But, thus far, we are unable to find in the real estate market any effect of the pressure for ready money that is affecting all other branches of business. There has undoubtedly been a falling off in the volume of transactions lately, but it appears to be attributable solely to the horse-disease, which prevents people going out to see suburban lands, and, consequently, checks the speculation in that class of property. The demand for cheap residence lots, at from $400 to $1,000 each, is fully as good as it was two months ago, and this would still stimulate speculators to buy lands by the acre and subdivide into lots but for the reason mentioned. This demand for cheap residence lots comes from laborers and mechanics who are reaping a golden harvest from the rebuilding of the city, and, as long as they continue to earn money at present rates, it seems probable they will continue to invest their surplus earnings in real estate. Most of them after buying a lot for a home will buy another lot to speculate on, and though these small purchases are necessarily made at a large advance on the price paid by the acre, by the larger speculator, it is, after all, the safest and most profitable investment for any person not familiar with trade. Even at the prices paid for these lots, the average profit of the investment in them for a period of five or ten years is undoubtedly greater than the average profits of trade, even when it is conducted by shrewd business men who control fair amounts of capital.

It is now well understood that the increase in the demand for cheap residence lots during the last six months is attributable mainly to the increased earnings of the wage-receiving class, and partly to the (southwestward movement of the large manufacturing establishments, which has induced the workmen in the factories to follow them and find new homes near their work.

It is plain that whereas the business buildings now being erected are completed, we shall have enough stores and more than enough offices to meet all the requirements of the business public for a year, or possibly two years. It is therefore not likely that there will be any considerable amount of building in the business quarter next summer, and it might be argued that, with the decrease in the amount of work to be done, the earnings of the laboring classes would decrease, and this, in turn, have the effect to diminish the demand for cheap lots next summer. It must be remembered, however, that the pressure to re-instate the business district this year has caused the building of dwellings to be neglected, and that next year the earnings of the laborers and mechanics is likely to be nearly as large in building dwellings as it was this year in erecting business buildings. Where is, in fact, now a

LARGE DEMAND FOR DWELLINGS,

worth from $8,000 to $15,000 each. This is not only apparent in the inquiries at the real estate offices, but, as an instance in point, we have a letter from a new resident saying that he knows of twenty-seven families who are able and would prefer to buy houses rather than rent, if they could get what would suit them within the range of prices above mentioned. It is quite certain that the demand for this class of property will be greater next spring than now. The prospect of low rents for stores and offices, while it may be unsatisfactory to owners of business property, will induce many more people to come to Chicago to go into business than would come if store rents were high, will help to increase population, and so be the means of increasing the demand for a medium class of dwellings. The kind of property available for

BLOCKS AND DWELLINGS

is, therefore, likely to be in good demand next summer. There is a large area of this class of vacant ground within a radius of, say, two miles from the Court House, which has advanced scarcely any in price for a year past, but which, in view of the demand for actual use next summer, will probably be in request.

SALES OF SUBURBAN LANDS

have been checked by the horse-disease. Nevertheless, we hear of negotiations pending for large tracts in various quarters. Among other tracts sold this week were

Eight acres in Lee's subdivision on West Lake street, a quarter of a mile east of Central Park, for $37,500. This price, however, is considered low, and none of the land west of it as far as Central Park could be bought for the same price.

A great many sales of all classes of property are, however, delayed on account of the

DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING ABSTRACTS.

It now costs three time as much and takes your times as long to get an abstract, or "opinion of title," as the abstract men are pleased to call it, as it did before the fire. The same cause delays the consummation of a good many loans, and altogether has a bad influence on real estate transactions and on the supply of money.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD EXTENSION.

We believe that a horse railway will be constructed next spring on Reuben street, from Archer avenue southward to the Boulevard on Fifty-fifth street, running in connection with the cars on Archer avenue. The Company is formed by owners of property on and near Reuben street, who wisely see that this is a certain way to increase the value of their property. A large share of the stock is already subscribed, and the whole of it doubtless will be soon.

A NEW MANUFACTURING DISTRICT.

Mr. J. J. Walker has constructed a railroad track a quarter of a mile long, running northeastward from the C., C. & I. C. Road, parallel with, and a block south of, the South Branch of Chicago River. The object is to increase the facilities of that section for manufacturing purposes, and encourage the growth of a manufacturing quarter on the south side of the South Branch like that now being built up across the river, half a mile north of the property in question.

BUILDING NOTES.

Our prospective neighbor, the *Journal*, will be in occupancy of its admirable premises in two months. The roof is nearly on. The steam-heating apparatus is in order, and the building will presently be shut up and warmed for finishing operations.

MANSARDS, PRO AND CON.

We print the following from a well-known citizen and property owner, though we would, at the same time, suggest that architects should not be held entirely responsible for the construction of buildings. They furnish designs, but, in nine cases out of ten, the owners modifies the construction to suit the length of his purse. The same design for a building or a roof, may be carried out in wood, or stone and iron. In one case it might be as near fire-proof as city buildings can be made; in the other, it would be a mere tinder-box; but in both cases the structure would present a very much the same appearance to a superficial observer, and this is all that nine-tenths of the property-owners care for. As for Mansard roofs and partition walls, they can be made much less inflamable, even when constructed of wood, if the spaces between the studs are filled with mortar or cement.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Boston fire has demonstrated that no city in the world is fire-proof, or can be made so effectually, save through its means of extinguishing fires. It has been proved that the strongest materials will burn.

The Chicago fire was a lesson, by which we have, to a slight extent, profited. The Boston fire is to us, and to the whole country, a positive proof that stone walls, however thick, are no adequate protection against the terrific force of a general conflagration.

That any city may burn up has been most unquestionably demonstrated. It signifies nothing that the external walls are of stone. In our fire, as in the Boston fire, the great stone edifices, after their inflammable contents were ignited, were found to be so penetrative of heat that no Fire Department could approach them with safety. This proves that our means of extinguishing fires are exceedingly weak and defective.

Just after our great fire, it was supposed that, if every building should have its external walls constructed of brick, we should enjoy a comparative immunity from fire. In the light of the Boston conflagration, we can see in brilliant colors the force of this fallacy.

Frame buildings are easily extinguished, or can be easily torn down. These really are the most, and only, fire-proof buildings. Our present fire-engines can extinguish fires originating in buildings of this class.

But what, I ask, can our fire-engines do in case a fire should originate in the top of any of our high buildings? What can they do but survey with wonder and alarm the conflagration beyond their reach?

Two years ago the Drake Block was destroyed. The fire took place in the Mansard roof. The entire Fire Department was on hand, a powerless witness of the awful scene. Notwithstanding the absurd opinion of one of the architects in this city that fires only burn upwards, this fire did burn downwards, so rapidly that but a small portion of the contents of the block were saved. Where was this stupendous architect at that time?

The architects have nothing to do with this question. They are interested parties. Last fall they indorsed tar roofs; and now they indorse the Mansard abomination,—in accordance with their own interests, it is true, but absolutely contrary to all sound rules of architectural beauty and of the public safety. I would ask of any one or all of these self-opinionated individuals, whether the architecture of Greece or Rome warranted such horrible perversions from the standard of classical taste.

The truth is, conceited and ignorant architects burned the City of Chicago, and also burned the City of Boston. They were the true incendiaries; and, whatever they may say in defence of tarred roofs or of Mansard roofs, the common sense of the people condemns, and is absolutely opposed to their ridiculous and absurd notions. They know, and time will prove, that these things are combustible absurdities.

This city is now in great danger, not from the multitude of frame buildings, but from the high and combustible architectural buildings, which, when they once get on fire, are beyond the power of our Fire Department to extinguish, as they are beyond its reach.

I say again—and I say it with a feeling of deep sincerity—that our only comparatively fire-proof buildings are the one and two story frame buildings of the poor. A town composed of such buildings was never yet burned, nor ever will be; an instance cannot be named.

It is these lofty buildings, with a "lumber-yard" on top, that have done the damage, both here and in Boston. Who the deuce cares about Paris? Mansard roofs are a nuisance here, and that is enough.

We have no means whatever of extinguishing fires that originate in such lofty places. If the wind blows, a universal conflagration is the consequence. They are beyond our reach. What could we do in case the Pacific Hotel or Sherman House should take fire in their sky-lifted Mansard roofs? What could we do but look on in wonder and apprehension. In such a case, should there be a powerful wind, what could prevent a wide-spread and terrible conflagration? Certainly, these wonderfully-wise architects, who contrived the plans by which the old Chicago was burned, and who defend tarred and Mansard roofs, could do nothing to aid us. The city would burn in spite of their intolerable conceit and immeasurable ignorance.

Before our great fire, there was not a single respectable piece of architecture in this city. This may sound harsh, but it is true. Where was there a building beyond mediocrity? Compared with the highest standards, what is there now that is so very remarkable? The number of buildings of fine materials and of good proportions; but even these are, in most instances, marred, and the effect destroyed, by meretricious ornaments, that in Greece or Rome would have been deemed ridiculous.

The citizens of Chicago are beyond their architects. Our architects have yet a great deal to learn; and it would be both wise and modest for them to begin with the rudiments. When one of them attempts to criticise the grand and magnificent plans of the new Post Office, he should certainly be able to furnish better evidence of his own genius than the wretched building on the northeast corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, which is about as flimsy and absurd a piece of architecture as New Chicago affords.

Mayor Medill is moving in the right direction, slowly, but, I think, with certainty. This city can be made a fire-proof city, not by using any particular materials, or by the efforts of any set of small-minded architects in collusion with tar or Mansard roofers, but by the energy and good sense of its own citizens, guarding themselves against danger, and preparing judiciously and energetically for any emergency that may arise.

Yours respectfully, J. ESAIAS WARREN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Have you room for one more suggestion respecting Mansards? Yes? Well:

First, they are ornamental, roomy, picturesque, and we can't well do without them.

To make them "fire-proof" from the outside, cover the frame with 1-16-inch or even thinner iron, upon which put the slate; then, with galvanized iron sashes, sliding in brass-lined, galvanized frames, set in galvanized cornices, etc. I think the insurance companies will be satisfied, and the critics rest easy for a while.

Iron covering wood has proved a very efficient protection against ordinary fires. Truly yours,

PENROSE CHAPMAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1872.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Nov. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Oakley st, between Kinzie and Fulton sts, e f, Lot 7, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

Third av, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 50x100 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $12,500.

Lots 36 to 45, in L. B. Doud's w ½ of s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 23, 39, 13, dated Nov. 13; consideration $4,400.

Lot 41, in Block 2 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $725.

Lot 15 and s ½ ft of Lot 16 in Block 14, in Block 44 of w ½, &c., of Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,229.

Evans st, w of and near Paulina st, s f, Lot 28, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $800.

Lot 90, adjoining the above, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $810.

Clayton st, 300 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x126½ ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $800.

West Jackson st, 25 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,700.

West Monroe st, 100 ft e of Wood st, s f, 24x104 6-10 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $6,500.

Lot 5, in Block 5, in Cossitt's Second Addition (being 24x125 ft), dated Nov. 15; consideration, $575.

Ashland av, 72 ft s of Mitchell st, w f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $3,400.

Lot 4, in Block 5, in Cossitt's Second Addition (being 24x125 ft), dated Nov. 15; consideration, $600.

Lots 4, in Block 5, in Cossitt's Second Addition (being 24x125 ft), dated Nov. 15; consideration, $600.

Lots 6 and 7, of Lot 3, in Fake's Subdivision of Block 27, &c., in Sec 29, 39, 14, dated May 20; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 2, in Cossitt's Second Addition (being 24x125 ft), dated Nov. 15; consideration, $600.

Lot 9, in Shaver's Lot 4, in Block 25, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Nov. 16; consideration, $800.

Hubbard st, e of Armour st, n f, 85x128 ft, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $2,762.

Parrell st, bet Hickory st and Railroad, e f, Lot 18, with building, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 19, in Shaver's Lot 4, in Block 25, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Nov. 16; consideration, $800.

Lots 1 to 5 and 20 and 21, in Block 10, of Harding's w ½ of n e ¼, Sec. 11, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 9 and 10 in Block 6, in Millard & Decker's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $1,175.

Lot 6 of Lot 5, in Block 30, in Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,275.

Evans st, bet Centre av and May st, n f, 25x96 ft, with improvements, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 13, and e ½ of 12, in Greenebaum's resubdivision of Block 30, in Sec. 1, 39, 14, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $4,000.

Five lots in Waterman's subdivision in e ¼ of n w ¼, Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Nov. 16; consideration, $3,750.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 20 to 22, in Hyde & Wesge's Lot 1, in Assessor's n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $1,700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 22, in Ovitatt's Lots 32 to 33, in Dobb in's n ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 10, in same, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,800.

Sixty-second st, n w corner of Northumberland st, 48x119¼ ft, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $362.

Lot 31, in Fish & Young's Lot 3, w of Wallace st, in e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $450.

Burnside st, e f, 25½ ft, in Block 2, of Hubbard Crocker & Stone's Subdivision, in n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 13; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 21 to 24, in Block 3, and Lots 12 to 22 and 29 to 41, in Block 2 and Lot 45, in Block 1, of n ¼ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $11,808.

Fifty lots in same subdivision, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $20,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 16: City property—Number of sales, 153; consideration, $843,906. North of city limits—Number of sales, 4; consideration, $7,200. South of city limits—Number of sales, 43; consideration, $172,389. West of city limits—Number of sales, 3; consideration, $34,600. Total sales, 208; total consideration, $1,058,192.

Reed's Temple of Music.

The Messrs. Reed are now receiving the first shipment of some 200 pianos, including, among others, the celebrated Chickering. Prices satisfactory; terms of payment to suit. Pianos for rent, Rooms, No. 81 Fifteenth street.

CLOTHING.

STATE-ST.

C. O. D.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. PITTSBURGH. ROCHESTER.

FINE CLOTHIER. A. J. NUTTING.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES. EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.

A. J. NUTTING,

THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.

320 and 322 STATE-ST.

BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE, South Side

JOHN HAY,

The Poet, Diplomat, and Journalist, will deliver his interesting and finished lecture,

PHASES of WASHINGTON LIFE,

To-morrow Evening, at the

Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

Reserved Seats 75 cents. For sale at CARPENTER & SHELDON'S Bookstore, 82 Wabash-av., and at BUCK & RAYNER'S Drug Store, corner State and Madison-sts.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. (WEST SIDE).

"JOSH BILLINGS,"

THE RENOWNED AUTHOR OF THE "FARMER'S ALLMINAX" and of many truthful descriptions of the animal kingdom, will Lecture next TUESDAY EVENING, AT THE

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ON THE HISTORY OF

"THE PENSIVE COCKROACH,"

Good Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.

For sale at Emmerson & Stott's, 39 West Madison, and Bell's Drug Store, corner of Sheldon and West Madison-sts.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.

☞ This Theatre is as comfortable as a parlor.

Fourth and last week but one of the Favorite

Maggie Mitchell,

Who will appear every evening this week and SATURDAY MATINEE in her beautiful Domestic Drama,

THE PEARL OF SAVOY; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER,

Which will be elaborately produced, with beautiful scenery and appointments.

☞ Seats can be secured six day in advance.

NEXT WEEK—LITTLE BAREFOOT AND JANE EYRE.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Distinguished English Philanthropist,

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL,

WILL LECTURE ON

"Glimpses of Great Men and Women I Have Known,"

AT THE

Michigan-av. Baptist Church,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19,

For the Benefit of the Chicago Academy of Design. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets now for sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's, corner State and Madison-sts., and West Side Library, 220 West Madison-st.

AIKEN'S THEATRE, Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

RUBENSTEIN CONCERTS.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, AT 8 P. M.,

First appearance in Chicago of

ANTON RUBENSTEIN, the greatest living pianist.

RENRI WIENIAWSKI, the world-renowned violin virtuoso.

Mlle. Louise L'hbart, Mlle. Louise Ormeni, the celebrated Soprano and the favorite Contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, Accompanist.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock,

A large and elegant assortment of oil paintings and chromos in gold and finely-finished walnut frames.

G. P. GORE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Kinsley Restaurant Building, on Michigan-av., between Washington and Madison-sts., including a large lot of fire relics. Lease until May.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

500 Army Overcoats, 500 Dress Coats, 500 Cavalry Jackets, 500 Cavalry Pants.

A large line of HATS and CAPS.

A line of CASSIMERES, NOTIONS etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 45 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

CLOTHING.

If you don't believe it, call and let us prove it to you.

BOSTON SQUARE-DEALING ONE PRICE CLOTHING,

Clark & Madison.

568, 570 & 572 State-st.

229 West Madison-st.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

WE HAVE CONSIGNED TO US FROM THE EAST $5,000 WORTH

LADIES' READY-MADE UNDERWEAR,

Manufactured from HILL and LONSDALE COTTON and CAMBRIC, to be sold 40 per cent below former prices.

20 Doz. Night Dresses, Embroidered, from $1.00 each.
20 Doz. Chemises, " " 75c "
20 Doz. Drawers " " 75c "
20 Doz. Dressing Sacques, " " $1.00 "
20 Doz. Marseilles and Pique Aprons, " 50c "

These goods will be sold at retail only, thus giving our customers the benefit of the reduction in price. Also,

Infants' Robes, Dresses & Slips,

SCARLET and BLUE HOODS, best quality, all sizes, at 75c each.

10 dozen CORSETS, glove-fitting and other best makes, reduced to $1.50—former price $2.00.

5 doz. Bone collars, 10 doz. bone cuffs and sleeves, hosiery, bustles, hoop skirts, MERINO UNDERWEAR, fall skirts, all colors, from $1.00, notions, &c.

Lowest prices, and one price only.

R. H. McDOWELL & COMPANY.

140 South Halsted-st., and Rochester, N. Y.

FURS AND HATS.

FINE FURS.

Intending to discontinue the Fur Branch of my business after this season, and devote myself to my largely increasing Hat Trade, I am prepared to offer

BARGAINS

In Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs. All Goods are strictly first-class.

SCOTT,

The Hatter and Furrier,

21 MADISON-ST.,

Between Sherman and Brigge Houses.

DRESS GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,

103 East Madison-st.,

Having made large purchases at a sacrifice from cost of importation, will offer at wholesale and retail, Monday, Nov. 18:

Silk Warp Velours at 75c, former price, $1.35; Silk Warp Poplins at 95c, worth $1.25; French Oreton, all wool plaids at 60c, worth $1.00; 6-4 Colored Casshmeres, cloth shades, $1.00, worth $1.35; Empress Cloth, all colors, at 50c, worth 75c; 6-4 French Merinos, $1.00, worth $1.35; Black Alpacas at 35c, worth 50c; at 50c, worth 65c. And a splendid bargain in a pure Mohair (very high lustre) at 75c, worth $1.00; also a special bargain in a heavy 11-4 Marseilles Quilt at $2.00, worth $2.75. Samples sent by mail if desired.

FOR SALE.

AUSTIN.

A few very desirable lots for sale, on easy terms. These lots are superior to those sold by auction. Inquire of W. S. WOODBURY, 125 South Halsted-st., or C. E. CRAFTS, 161 West Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 208, A., F. & A. M.—The remains of our deceased brother, Louis Hermann, will be committed to the grave at Rosehill, Sunday, Nov. 17. Funeral train leaves Milwaukee Depot at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp. Members are requested to meet in Hall at Lessing Hall, No. 18 North Clinton-st.

CHAS. B. SHATTUCK, W. M.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M., on Tuesday evening, corner Twenty-eighth and Halsted-sts. Business of importance to be transacted. Members will not fail to appear. By order of W. M.

SAM. SKELEMAN, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19 R. T., Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance. A full attendance expected. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Rec.

St. George's Benevolent Associa'n.

An adjourned meeting will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 18, at Sharp's, at Builders Exchange, corner Madison and La Salle-sts. Report of Committee on Constitution will be given.

RICHARD BARNARD, Pres.

C. I. BURROUGHS, Rec. Sec.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The Stockholders of the U. S. Pipe Protecting Co. are requested to meet at the office of the Company, 124 West Washington-st., Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 2 p. m. By order of the President.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1872. C. T. Vail, Sec'y.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

After TO-DAY, the Business Office and Editorial Rooms of

THE TRIBUNE

WILL BE IN THE

NEW TRIBUNE BUILDING,

CORNER

Dearborn and Madison-sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LOWEST PRICES

IN THE MARKET.

Fancy Goods, Bohemian Glass, China Toys, Wax Dolls, Lava Goods, Dolls, Etc.

OUR STOCK IS ABUNDANT! WE ARE RECEIVING MORE DAILY!! AND MUST MAKE ROOM!!! WE MEAN BUSINESS!!!!

SONTAG & STAUDINGER, IMPORTERS,

640 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE.

RE-OCCUPIED.

THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

Have returned to their OLD QUARTERS, 77, 79 & 81 State-st., With a full line of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM

FURNITURE AND Office Desks.

Factory, 86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph-st.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING AND FURNITURE

MADE TO ORDER.

F. R. WOLFINGER,

Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission to the Wood Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, Jeweler.

MILLINERY, &c.

MRS. H. KAUFMANN,

305 West Madison-st.,

Hereby gives notice to the ladies of Chicago that she has established a first-class

Millinery Business

And that she has the newest styles of all kinds of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats and Bonnets made from the best material, at low prices. The ladies are invited to examine the stock of Flowers, Ribbons, and Ornaments before purchasing in any other place. Respectfully,

MRS. H. KAUFMANN.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.

DENTISTS,

181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR

Given in extracting Teeth. No Pain, no Danger.

Extracting Teeth, each 50c
Artificial Teeth, very best ..... $20 to $25
Cheaper Sets ..... 10 to 15
Solid Gold Fillings ..... 1 to 5
Silver Fillings ..... 1 to 3

Teeth extracted and new ones immediately replaced. Best of city references.

WEATHER STRIPS.

TORREY'S

WEATHER STRIPS

Cost the Least. Most Effective.

SOLD OR APPLIED BY

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WM. B. STANNARD,

No. 28 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.,

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN, having secured a pair of horses, feels prepared to fill all orders as heretofore, and would solicit a continuance of former favors.

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

"Fire Up."

FURNACES! STOVES!

WEST SIDE AGENCY.

Oriental Furnaces, Oriental Base-Burning Parlor Stove, New American Cook Stoves, Paragon Ranges.

TILLOTSON & WATSON,

733 West Madison-st.

STOVES! STOVES!

STEWART'S COOK STOVES, STEWART'S PARLOR STOVES, NEW AMERICAN COOK STOVES, ORIENTAL BASE BURNERS.

Fire Iron Sets, Coal Vases, Fire Iron Stands, Blower Holders, Hearth Brushes, Carpet Sweepers.

And a large variety of new and desirable goods, at

DALTON'S,

Corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

THE

EMPIRE

FURNACES AND STOVES

SOLD AT

LEAVENWORTH'S,

102 RANDOLPH-ST.

Before you select your Cook Stove call and examine the celebrated "PEERLESS." For sale by

T. O. HILSLEY,

59 Third-av., near Van Buren-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

TILLOTSON BROS.

Have removed to their New and Elegant Double Store,

272 AND 274 STATE-ST.,

With a full Line of

ILLUMINATORS, ADVANCE COOKS,

And a complete assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

REMOVAL.

M. KRONBERG,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Has removed to his new and elegant building, 129 STATE-ST., and is now prepared to offer to his patrons and the public the largest and best selected stock in his line ever shown in this city. Also, a complete line of watchmakers' materials and tools. Special inducements to the trade.

HOTELS.

QUICK!

$500,000!

CASH!

Will be distributed by lot to patrons and ticket-holders of the SECOND ANNUAL GIFT CONCERT in aid of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

To be held at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1872, as follows:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH					$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH					50,000
1 Gift, Cash	$25,000	4 Gifts	$5,000 each		20,000
1 Gift, Cash	15,000	10 Gifts	1,000 each		15,000
1 Gift, Cash	10,000	20 Gifts	500 each		10,000
1 Gift, Cash	10,000	21 Gifts	400 each		10,500
1 Gift, Cash	8,000	25 Gifts	400 each		10,000
1 Gift, Cash	8,000	25 Gifts	400 each		10,000
1 Gift, Cash	7,000	40 Gifts	400 each		22,500
1 Gift, Cash	6,000	50 Gifts	300 each		15,000
1 Gift, Cash	5,000	60 Gifts	300 each		18,000
1 Gift, Cash	4,000	100 Gifts	250 each		25,000
1 Gift, Cash	3,000	173 Gifts	250 each		43,250
TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH					$500,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, Louisville, Treas.

Persons wishing to participate are advised to secure their tickets at once, as there will now be but a brief opportunity for doing so. Thousands of dollars were returned at the first Concert because they came too late.

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit and set apart for that purpose in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 30, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Company, of which $100,000 is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay all of the gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VRACH, Cashier.

Numbers can range from 1 to 100,000.

Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has charge of all business of the Concert, to whom orders may be addressed. For tickets and full information apply to F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 164 LaSalle-st., Chicago (basement office); Cincinnati, Ohio; and No. 216 East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind., general Western supply. Orders will also be received and information given by Messrs. MAHLON GRAY, 27 West Madison-st.; Sherman House); PHILLIPS & HANNA, 207 State-st., and 341 Wabash-av.; FITZPATRICK, 252 State-st.; MORTON & BROTHER, 6 West Lake-st.; EMERSON & STOTT, West Side Library, 220 West Madison-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT WESTERN

Lamp & Reflector Co.

Inventors and Manufacturers of

Gas and Daylight Reflectors.

ALSO, FANCY STREET LAMPS.

72 East Adams-st.

HORSES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1872.

We, the undersigned, certify that DR. SIEK, of No. 36 Desplaines-st., has cured our horses of the Epizootic effectively, and we cheerfully recommend him to those needing services of that nature. JOSEPH SCHAEFER, reside near 22 West Adams-st. ANDREW McDONNELL, reside near 139 South Desplaines-st.

SHIRTS.

McArt's Eureka Shirts

are cut and fitted on scientific principles, by a system peculiar only to the inventors.

Be measured for half-a-dozen, and you will never wear any other.

122 WEST MADISON-ST.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR.

Wanted all ladies to call at the old established

West Side Hair Store,

and see our large assortment of real HAIR SWITCHES, in gray and all colors; also, every style of imitation, and a large assortment of HAIR JEWELRY.

MISS. H. GUEST,

258 West Madison-st.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

AND

GRAND OPENING

Of the CRYSTAL BILLIARD HALL, 207 and 209 Halsted-st., on Thursday Evening, Nov. 21, on which occasion there will be a splendid corps of soloists by special engagement, C. C. Jacobs and William Girard.

PHY & BURKE, Proprietors.

LABOR TO LEASE.

The Illinois State Reform School is now prepared to furnish shop-room and lease the labor of over 300 boys, ranging from 12 to 18 years of age. Any person wishing to lease labor will be promptly furnished. Call on or address JOHN P. MOULTON, Superintendent Reform School.

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

"Fire Up."

FURNACES! STOVES!

WEST SIDE AGENCY.

Oriental Furnaces, Oriental Base-Burning Parlor Stoves, New American Cook Stoves, Paragon Ranges.

TILLOTSON & WATSON,

733 West Madison-st.

STOVES! STOVES!

STEWART'S COOK STOVES, STEWART'S PARLOR STOVES, NEW AMERICAN COOK STOVES, ORIENTAL BASE BURNERS.

Fire Iron Sets, Coal Vases, Fire Iron Stands, Blower Holders, Hearth Brushes, Carpet Sweepers.

And a large variety of new and desirable goods, at

DALTON'S,

Corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

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LEAVENWORTH'S,

102 RANDOLPH-ST.

Before you select your Cook Stove call and examine the celebrated "PEERLESS." For sale by

T. O. HILSLEY,

59 Third-av., near Van Buren-st.

REMOVALS.

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TILLOTSON BROS.

Have removed to their New and Elegant Double Store,

272 AND 274 STATE-ST.,

With a full Line of

ILLUMINATORS, ADVANCE COOKS,

And a complete assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

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M. KRONBERG,

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Has removed to his new and elegant building, 129 STATE-ST., and is now prepared to offer to his patrons and the public the largest and best selected stock in his line ever shown in this city. Also, a complete line of watchmakers' materials and tools. Special inducements to the trade.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel

State-st., and Eldridge-court, Chicago.

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS, $3.00 PER DAY.

Permanent boarders for the winter can secure first-class accommodations at reasonable rates.

Also a limited number of table boarders will be taken.

ANDERSON'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL

This elegant establishment is now in full running order. To-morrow evening (Monday), from 7 to 9, the hotel will be lighted from top to bottom, and the public are invited to call and take a look at one of the finest hotels of the kind in the country.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS

RAIL MILL FOR SALE

The proprietors offer for sale the above valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis and Ohio & Mississippi Railroads, in East St. Louis. Its business and its facilities for procuring iron and rendering it one of the best. It needs the cash capital to start the machinery. $8 a ton especially per ton for the cheapest pig iron from markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 8c cents per ton. There is a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate access to the Mississippi River, and all the States beyond, and with the Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars can be run into the mill-yard at a cost of 8c cents per ton. Call on the proprietors for further information. The buildings and machinery are in complete order, with an abundant supply of water and fuel, and the mill is from six to ten tons per week. For terms and the sole reason for parting with the property at the present time, apply to or address

O. H. ALLEN & CO., 67 Commercial-st., St. Louis.

GEORGE P. ALLEN, 50 Broadway, New York.

JOSHUA ALLEN, 84 Lake-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A Large List of Offices, Stores, Basements and Lofts, at the General Renting Agency of

DREW & NEWBURY,

Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SORE EYES AND RHEUMATISM

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1872.

We, the undersigned, doctors of medicine and pharmacists, do certify that Dr. Meik, of 207 Desplaines-st., has, in our sight, very successfully treated those diseases, and we cheerfully recommend to all similar sufferers. ANDREW McDONNELL, 122 East Washington-st.; MORS. A. GRELLE, 325 South Halsted-st.

DANA BRICKFORD

FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE

KNITS EVERYTHING.

Price, $30. To

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

"Fire Up."

URNACES! STOVES!

WEST SIDE AGENCY.

ental Furnaces,
ental Base-Burning Parlor Stoves,
w American Cook Stoves,
agon Ranges.

ILLOTSON & WATSON,

733 West Madison-st.

TOVES ! STOVES !

EWART'S COOK STOVES,
EWART'S PARLOR STOVES,
W AMERICAN COOK STOVES,
IENTAL BASE BURNERS.

re Iron Sets, Coal Vases,
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HOTELS.

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NDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS, $3.00 PER DAY.

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ANDERSON'S

UROPEAN HOTEL,

is elegant establishment is now in full running order
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS

AIL MILL FOR SALE

e proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable
erty, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio
Mississippi Railroads, in Indianapolis, and 507 feet
ng, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill is
sen and its facilities for procuring iron and fuel
ng from the mills in Indianapolis, and 507 miles
of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of
largest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of
ing iron to this mill will be about $1 per ton, and
of the best quality mined in this region is delivered
in the mill at a cost of 65 cents per ton. The
ine is driven by an abundant supply of water from
e-falling stream that forms one of the boundaries
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ast by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars can
the mill-yard at a cost of 10 cents per car. The
ers call attention to the important advantages of this
e. The buildings and machinery are in excellent
, with an abundance of business on hand to keep
in operation for months to come. The capacity
the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double this
unt can be readily produced at small expense. The
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ion will be refused. For particulars address
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Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RE EYES AND RHEUMATISM.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18, 1872.
the undersigned, having suffered from sore eyes
rheumatism, do certify that Dr. Mack, of 167 South
ark-st., Chicago, has been very successful in
ing those diseases, and we willingly recommend all
ons suffering with similar afflictions to call on him.
Van Valkenburgh, MONS J. GIRARD,
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DANA BRICKFORD

MILY KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS EVERYTHING.

ice, $20. To be seen at MRS. WYANT'S, 188 Wa-
-av. Knit Goods for sale, and orders received.

Doremus' Steam Laundry,

South Paulina-st., office 119 South Halsted-st.,
ching dry rough clothes made perfect white.

GRAND OPENING

the CRYSTAL BILLIARD HALLS, 209 and 211 South
ark-st., on Thursday Evening, Nov. 21, on which oc-
sion there will be a match game of billiards by the cel-
rated experts, J. C. Jacobs and William Girard.
TON & BURKE, proprietors.

LABOR TO LEASE.

he Illinois State Reform School is now prepared to
ish shop-room and lease the labor of from 2 to
0 boys, ranging from 12 to 18 years of age. Any informa-
on regarding terms, &c., will be promptly furnished by
M. F. BOOTHBY, Superintendent Penitence, Ill.

THE FASHIONS.

Most Modes for Fall and Winter.

Dress Goods, Cloakings, Furs, Boots and Shoes, Fans and Belts, Fichus and Ties.

Bonnets and Hats, Shawls, Polonaises and Cloaks.

Ball, Dinner, Carriage and Reception Dress, Walking, Wedding, and Evening Dresses.

Mme. Demorest first threw out the guiding hand to Fashion's Realm, snubbed Good Taste, and bowed Folly, she has never failed to indulge in wilder vagaries or more glorious whims than at present. Yet there is method in her madness, and from Chaos is evolved Beauty. Decked in all the colors of the rainbow was once considered to be the most complete edition that could be passed upon the Demoiselle who was a votary at Fashion's shrine, but rainbow-hues are out of date, green, sea, and sky have been forced to pay tribute to the new shades and combinations that has produced to gratify a versatile Fashion.

Foremost among these, we find the most variety in

SILK GOODS.

Among the colors for evening wear are all the various tints,—Blondin, Mignonette, Pale Sage, Olive and Serpent greens, Polar Sky, and Sea-foam.

For dinner and carriage dresses, are darker shades of Serpent and Sage greens, Russian, Sepia, London Smoke, Plum, Lizard, Olive, and Peacock greens, Jaguar, and, last but not least, the Pain-Brule (or Burnt-Bread) color. These tints and composite shades have quite superseded the bright tints that Iris bestowed, while their quiet richness and harmonious blendings are a rest to the eye, which has been satiated with intense hues. To wear gay colors now is to admit that one is behind the times, all these new shades are to be found in Silk and gros-grain, while most of them are represented in Brocades, of which one, a delicate Sea-Foam in color, might have been woven by Undine herself. Black silks, brocaded with jet and brown, and also with gay colors, are in demand, while Blondins, Sage greens, and Plums are shown covered with garlands of gay flowers.

These make handsome overdresses for Polonaises, to be worn over petticoats of a darker shade than the ground of the polonaise, which could also have the Louis-Quinze vest, and the pockets of the material of the skirt. A trimming which is meeting with much favor this season is the Sicilienne. This is a brocade silk, with a diagonal, rep-like serge, the finest quality of which come in patterns, tied up in carriage with a printed design of the mode in which this elegant overdress should be made. These goods are also sold by the yard, and are intended to be worn over gros-grain or taffile dresses.

WOOL GOODS.

Woollen fabrics we have camel's hair, Cachemire Ecossais (an undressed Cachemire), Bi-Cachemire Camellite (an undressed Cachemire), Bi-ella cloths, poplins, spingellines, satines, and Empress grades that are well known. Broadcloth, poplins imitate the silks closely, and a rich silk and wool goods is also a cheaper substitute for the expensive Sicilienne.

CLOAKINGS.

Cloakings, of course, on the list, comes black velvet, which is elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon, followed closely by camel's hair, heavily embroidered in worsted and silk. Heavy grosgrains and Siciliennes require lining and wadding, but, thus made sufficiently warm, find favor with many. Soft, thick, spongy cloths, in shades of dark brown, bid defiance to the chilling, and make one almost wish for his back to test their quality.

FURS.

Furs and velvets in cloakings, so does Russia patronizing furs hold pre-eminence, and, though not subject to the caprice of Fashion, like the India shawl, it is too expensive for any but the favored few of Fortune. Seal-skin still holds its own, and is somewhat more expensive than it was last year. It is used in the simplest as well as the richest styles for over-garments. Alaska sable will be, to a certain extent, superseded by black lynx. The latter, of fur is a fragile fur, used for trimming velvet, and is expensive. The common gray fox is also a cheaper substitute. Mink is considered among the lovers of novelties. Chinchilla is more in demand, and is much used for trimming for the very little ones, white cony is preferred, and a sacque and cap, with boa and muff, comprise the darling's outfit. Fur capes are a comfortable addition to a young lady's wardrobe, but are not improved by the addition of feathers and ribbons, which are an abomination of the present season.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The high-heeled Louis-Quatorze boot has gone out, and the sculptured arch which it gave to the foot is replaced by an Arab mid-leg, which have inferred to each American woman, by the Misses Grand, John Huckster's, was of princely lineage, but never exists. With the advent of low, square heels the chiropodist will probably find his occupation gone, when the comfort of the present fashion has cured the evils which the last one inflicted. Ladies' walking boots are not cut quite so high, but still are fastened with buttons, and for perfect heels, being made of mat and glove kid, plain, and stitched with silk, the ornament having also passed out of favor. Slippers of bronze are shown for house-wear, while kid boots, both white and in colors, are in order for evening toilettes.

FANS, BELTS, ETC.

Fans are circular in shape, made of silk or Brussels lace, with tortoise-shell handles. The fan of white lace and satin, with pearl sticks, is decidedly fashionable for evening toilettes; while, for opera or theatre, a very pretty design consists of white carved ivory sticks and white satin. Russia leather belt, with steel or gilt mountings—the latter being considered the most desirable—is such a convenient addition to a lady's toilette, when shopping or travelling, that one can hate to see Fashion decide that it is no longer good style. It takes charge of so many things which a woman is constantly losing or forgetting, that it is a very helpful servitor indeed. To it is attached the shopping-bag, also of Russia leather, which is fitted up with purse, button-hook, knife, scissors, thimble, and other articles for the pocket-book. It also carries a handkerchief, and mouchoir, and will be found peculiarly serviceable in winter, leaving one's hands free either to hold up the skirts, which fashion decrees must be demi-trained, or to let them nestle warmly inside the muff. Portmonnaies of Russia leather or seal-skin. The latter are handsomely finished with gilt clasps, and lined with silk.

FICHUS, TIES, ETC.

Fichus are shown in crepe de Chine, with deep knotted fringes, or trimmed with Valenciennes lace. They are in the delicate shades to obtain in silks. The handkerchiefs of India silk, which have been somewhat worn, have met with popular favor. These were in bright colors to look well on the street, but not displeasing at the theatre, or when in full dress of color, made of soft serge silk, and of most graceful bows and knots. When tied with white Swiss or organdie, they are particularly pretty. The prevailing style has broaded borders of anything but severe, and steel ornaments in antiques designs, are among the novelties. Jet ornaments are produced in the greatest profusion, and are used whenever an excuse can be found for them. Veils are still shown in the plain foundation, and Spanish or Chantilly edges. As they have not the beautifying effect of the scraps of dotted lace, it is not probable that they will be long held in favor. They are, however, considered the most distinguished present. In lingeries, the standing English collar with broken points, and flaring cuffs, are suitable for morning costume. For dinner wear, handsome laces replace them; and, for full dress, frills of Valenciennes, with jabots of the same lace, complete the toilette.

SLEEVES AND WAYS.

Sleeves, in shape, vary one and the same,—both are worn as at or above the hair in front.—In addition of strings constituting a bonnet, the want of them is felt. Felts have been worn during the fall, and will continue in favor through the winter. Among the prevailing styles are the Alpine, Cornet, Queen, St. Cloud and Leutner. These are trimmed with serge silks, stiff wings, and ostrich-tips. Bands of peacock-eyes are also much worn, with aigrettes of the same. The Rubens is a very dressy round hat,—the imported ones being made of soft puffs, and trimmed with feathers and flowers in a contrasting shade. The altitude to which they have reached, exaggerated as it is by the trimming upon them, causes one to raise his eye in wonder and possible awe. Bonnets are principally of black velvet, but mingled with the trimmings are feathers in all the new shades, among which ostrich-tips have the preference, although occasional made feathers are seen. Jets sparkle and glisten at all angles. The Port-Louis is merely a sailor-hat, with faced rim and strings, set far back on the head, and therefore called a bonnet. Dress bonnets are made to order after French designs, but are not usually kept on hand, as they are so delicate. Opera and reception bonnets are in the fall shades of faille; Bush Rose, Reseda, and Polar-Sky blue predominating. These have an admixture of black velvet or lace with bows and ends of watered ribbon. Ostrich-feathers and rose-buds are the most desirable trimming for them.

SHAWLS.

Among these, of course, the costly camel's hair is queen,—the delight of every woman's eye, the desire of her heart. Eyes, however, can do more than admire at a distance, for this costly patchwork, woven by the Hindoo, is not for common clay. Handsome shawls cost from $1,500 to $3,000, and, among Europeans, are kept as heirlooms. In this country, Mrs. Shoddy occasionally trails one through a railway carriage. They are sold as low as $200 and $300, but a piece of faded drugget would "have nearly as good an effect." Square shawls with India borders, however, may be bought for this price, and are always a nice wrap for a cool day in the intermediate seasons. Since the introduction of the polonaise, shawls have been at a discount. Paisleys are occasionally seen, but the cheaper fabrics have more usually been selected. We are glad to see a tendency toward a blending of colors and the introduction of narrow stripes, so that every other woman one meets will not look as if she had borrowed a blanket from a sleeping-car. A very elegant shawl is of fine black Cachemire, trimmed with guipure lace, a quarter of a yard in width, gathered in plaits at the middle of the back, and has a guipure lace hood attached.

POLONAISES AND CLOAKS.

The most elegant of these, to be worn in full dress for visits of ceremony, are made of black velvet, elaborately trimmed with Chantilly lace, passementerie, jet, and swinging cords, the latter pendant from the waist or shoulder of the garment. They are all elaborately trimmed on the back. All the imported garments in velvet are made in polonaises. The sacque with cape is occasionally seen, but is fitted to the form by plaits, and is elaborately embroidered. The finest broadcloth and heavy Cachemire are also made in the popular sacque with cape, while crepe de Chine, trimmed with silk cord, and guipure lace, constituting the trimmings. The Dolman, with its large sleeves, is also used in velvet, cloth, and Cachemire, not infrequently entirely covered with embroidery. A novelty is a long cloak made of gros-grain, lined with squirrel-skin, and trimmed with otter. It has a hood at the back in unique design, and is fastened with heavy steel clasps. A mist of the silk, edged with otter, and lined with squirrel, having a band of gros-grain ribbon around it, tied into bows with ends, is to be worn with this. Camel's hair over-garments are embroidered with wool and silk. They are also edged with fringe and yak lace. They are almost as expensive as velvet, and are not suitable for full dress. They are soft and warm, however, draping gracefully, and are a desirable addition to a lady's wardrobe. Embroidered Cachemire polonaises are next in order; after which we notice double-breasted redingotes in dark cloths, Navy blue being preferred. The latter have rolling collar and lapels. Jaunty jackets in cloth are shown, the most *distingue* having only a heavy cord around them, or a narrow band of fur. Bear fringe is also used extensively, and, for colder weather, will trim cloth suits effectively. Fur should never be used upon any lighter fabric than velvet or cloth, as it has a tendency to make Cachemire or serge look shabby, and does not readily accommodate itself to the soft folds in which these goods so easily and gracefully fall. Plain repped and brocaded Siciliennes will be worn at full-dress receptions in colors to harmonize with the dress. Long cloaks of fine black broadcloth, with folds of heavy gros-grain, are shown for elderly ladies, who prefer something quiet in style; but velvet and lace are always suited to the dowager, and, when made plainly and richly, are especially adapted to silver-haired matrons or grandmammas.

BREAKFAST-DRESSES.

Among these, most notable, and first on the list, are the dainty costumes made of Valenciennes and French nansook. These are peculiarly suited to Holmes' perfect-woman, raised under glass, and may be worn in a furnace-heated house all winter. The most elegant are made with demi-train and Watteau polonaise, sounds of black velvet, or watered ribbon of a hue to suit the complexion, adorn the fold in the back and fasten it in front, while a sash to correspond is draped at the left side. These, though exceedingly elegant, require very superior laundrying, only obtainable at the hands of a French *blanchisseuse*, and cost nearly as much to freshen as they did originally. The result is, they are frequently worn until their spotless line is changed into a French gray. A much more simple garment, which can be made up at home, is of French nansook or Victoria lawn, the front breadth tucked longitudinally, while the back and side have a wide flounce, gathered with a cord about an inch from the top, and trimmed on both edges with Valenciennes. The Watteau polonaise has a narrower ruffle around it, similar to that on the skirt, while the ribbons and sash are the same as those worn with the more elaborate suits. These may also be made quite plain, or with groups of tucks; and, when occasion requires, a sacque of white, scarlet, or blue cloth, braided, embroidered, or faced with silk, adds brightness and warmth to the costume. For those who prefer heavier fabrics, there is, for the *nouvelle mariée*, a white Cachemire robe, with the Watteau plaits in the back; and large Dolman sleeves. This is trimmed with puffings of pale pink or turquoise blue faille down the front and around the bottom. These are drawn with cords, leaving a frill of the silk at each edge. Three puffs are on each side of the front, and six are on the bottom. A butterfly bow with long ends, in watered ribbon to harmonize with the trimming, is placed at the top of the Watteau plait, and a sash of similar ribbon confines it at the waist. Buttons of carved ivory fasten it down the front, and the garments are of the same material, in dainty bunches of flowers pr the heads of cherubs. Earrings, lockets, and bracelets comprise the set,—black velvet ribbon holding the locket, while the bracelets are clasped over black velvet bands. Silver filagree is also worn, while more unique still are the sets made of highly-polished sumbie white shells, strung on silver wire, which are brought from Florida. Slippers of quilted Cachemire, lined with the silk, and trimmed with bows and buckles to match the ornaments, complete this *recherché* costume. A wrapper of Sage-green Cachemire is cut with a basque back, half flowing sleeves, and is trimmed with a darker shade of faille, edged with yak lace. It is fastened up the front with elaborate frogs of passementerie, and is trimmed down the back of the waist with the lace and swinging cords. High bronze slippers and coral ornaments complete the toilette. A violet Cachemire wrapper is made quite loose, but ornamented with the new embroidery in worsted and floss. Large square pockets are covered with the embroidery, as also are the flounces on the sleeves. Slippers of violet satin, with gold buckles, and ornaments of antique gold, are worn with this dress. Wool delaines in foulard patterns make useful breakfast-dresses for those who do not belong to the lily-of-the-field persuasion, but must occasionally card and spin when Bridget or Gretchen thinks she has done enough. They may be simply scalloped and bound. Plain and plaid flannels are a comfort to the invalid, and do not require much trimming.

HOUSE DRESSES.

For home toilettes, these may be as simple or as ornate as the fancy of the wearers may dictate. A dress in any of the cloth colors, or in black Cachemire, may be made with a perfectly plain skirt, demi-train, and quite full behind. The basque is a deep postillion, and is of velvet of a darker shade, with sleeves of the Cachemire. The overskirt is merely a scarf made of the material trimmed all around with velvet and yak lace, fastened to the belt in front, gathered high at the sides to simulate a wrinkled apron, and tied like a sash behind. Black silk, with Louis-Quinze vest, and overskirt of violet-Cachemire and postillion jacket of the same,—the upper-garments trimmed with fringe headed by embroidery,—is very elegant. Flounces made very loose, and fastened at the waist with an elastic, have taken the place of the more snugly-fitting plaited waist of last season. They fall very closely over the hips, and suggest their title of Sailor shirt. These are pretty for children and young ladies of slight figure; but, when the "*beaute du diable*" has perished, such garments are decidedly unsuitable. Therefore the matron will do well to ignore them, unless she wishes to look like an overgrown school-girl.

CARRIAGE AND RECEPTION DRESSES.

A dress of London Smoke gros-grain is smilingly voiced by pipings and bandings of Mikado-faille, a wide, scant puffing, finished at the bottom with a narrow ruffle, and at the top with an upright frill, faced with the light faille, arranged to show like a narrow binding on the right side, trims the back and side widths. The front has five eight ruffles sewed on longitudinally, also lined with the faille. Small bows of the gros-grain, with one fringed end of the faille, finish the front. The overskirt commences at the first side-seam, and forms two pointed wings, while the back is cut square, and is extremely bouffant. This is trimmed with a fold headed with alternate pipings in the two colors. Wide bows of the dress material, lined with faille, the ends turned back with revers, drape the overskirt on both sides. The small basque is pointed in front, and sloped at the back to admit of a sash, while the sleeves are coat-shaped, and trimmed with a false piece, fastened at the outer seam with buttons of the material and loops of the faille.

Another dress, of Lizard green, is trimmed on the bottom with organ-pipe folds and shell trimmings. The overskirt and basque are finished with blue-green feathers from the peacock's breast, looped at one side with an aigrette of the same feathers, and upon the other with a broad sash, in which the three shades of silk are combined. The basque and sleeves are slashed so as to display puffings of the lightest shade of silk.

A heavy black silk has a wide flounce of three-inch lace, headed with ostrich-feather trimmings; while the overskirt is formed from a large Chantilly point, gathered into an apron-front, and forming scarf-ends behind.

A *bizarre* costume is of deep antique red and Blondin gros-grain,—the bindings, facings, and vest being of the light silk. It is made with Louis-Quinze basque, trimmed with side plaitings of the red, faced with the Blondin, and turned back in points. The square pocket is lined with and forms a revers of the light silk, and the vest is fastened with dark red coral buttons. The skirt has a side-plaiting of the dress material, headed with five folds of alternate Blondin and red. The whole is suggestive of the present style of banged hair, and makes one look for gold sequins as the proper accompanying ornaments.

A very elegant dress is made of black velvet, the back breadths being perfectly plain. The front is of silk, but so covered with the apron overskirt of velvet and trimmings of the same that it only leaves the box-plaited silk flounce visible. Broad Chantilly lace forms the trimmings.

A dark brown silk poplin is trimmed on the back-breadths with four folds of velvet of a darker shade, graduated from six to four inches, and placed at corresponding intervals. The front breadth has two velvet bands across the bottom, above which is a ruffle held by a bias fold of velvet that passes across the front breadth, being raised a little at the seam, then drooping again, passes on to the second seam, and up that to the waist. Two similar ruffles make a tablier on the front breadth, and are held by very large bows of the poplin and velvet. The basque is entirely of velvet, with sleeves of poplin. It is cut with a deep postillion at the back, having small revers faced with poplin, and is held by large buttons at the waist. The front is cut in creneaux, three each side,—the whole finished with double pipings of the poplin. The sleeves have four velvet-straps across them, with pointed pendant ends, and are fastened by large buttons of the poplin, as is also the corsage.

Another dress, of Sage-green serge, is trimmed with velvet of a much darker shade than the material composing the costume. The front breadth is covered with kilt plaits, from the waist to the hem, of alternate serge and velvet. On the back-breadths are five flounces, three of velvet and two of serge, reaching nearly to the waist. The polonaise is double-breasted, with velvet-rolling collar and lapels, while the back-breadths are long, but looped to the waist in the centre, and held by an immense sash-bow of the velvet and buttons, falling gracefully in points, and displaying the trimming on the skirt.

WALKING DRESSES.

To speak of these seems almost an act of supererogation in this city, which outvies Washington in its magnificent distances, and where a carriage is quite as much a necessity as a luxury. Still, no lady will go shopping *en grande toilette*, and, though modified show is always in order when asked for walking dresses, they are not in good taste for morning wear. Black silk, self-trimmed, Cachemires and poplins in the cloth colors, finished with velvet bands, yak lace, or fringe, are serviceable, and not too dressy. These, made with demi-train, and raised to a comfortable length with buttons and loops, which are concealed by the polonaise, are finished by a camel's hair Dolman. Black silk, self-trimmed, and not overloaded with trimming, always acceptable; while "cords" cloth, finished with velvet in the dark shades, and trimmed with bear fringe when made up in black, will find favor as the season advances. Buckskin gloves, or those of undressed kid, with two or three buttons, in shades to match the dress, are requisite. Jewels should never be worn in the street with these costumes. Coral may be used occasionally, but plain gold, tortoise-shell, and jet are the only suitable material for ornaments. The latter has been imported before the season for it, but, later in the season, may be trimmed at the top with fur to match that worn in muff, sacque, or boa.

WEDDING DRESSES.

"What are you going to be married in?" is the first question that all her lady friends, old and young, put to the newly-announced *fiancee*. While the bridegroom elect gives his tailor *carte blanche*, only stipulating for the latest cut, and finding that his coat-collar fits to a nicety and the garment does not wrinkle in the back, is at peace with himself and all the world, the bride-elect finds herself in a state of the most entrancing but perplexing excitement. Many are the materials to choose from and such a wide range of trimmings and styles to adorn it with and make it up by, make the question a difficult one to answer.

A dress of white crepe de Chine, over creamy white faille, is trimmed with point d'alencon about three inches wide. The underdress is perfectly plain. The overdress has loose antique sleeves, tied with the faille, and trimmed with lace. It is draped on one side with a sash of crepe de Chine, knotted and held by a bouquet of bridal roses,—a not unpleasing innovation. A Watteau spiral of lace adorns the back, and trims the heart-shaped front. The veil, of double tulle, is fastened with the same flowers; while the corsage bouquet also consists of bridal roses. The ornaments are pearls, and the entire dress is so simple in detail as to seem suitable for the most inveterate bride.

An imported dress, much more elaborate design, is of the heaviest white satin. The front is trimmed en tablier, with point flounces over tulle pouffes. Bouillonnees of tulle, with pipings of velvet and satin, form a wing over the side breadths, while the back breadths have flounces of Point d'Aiguille. The corsage is round, covered with point lace and tulle. The veil is also of the same costly lace as the trimming of the dress, the front drawn and beauty of the face, while the back falls in graceful folds almost to the edge of the train. Orange blossoms hold the veil and deck the corsage, while Rumor asserts that a magnificent parure of diamonds—a bridal present from the happy and wealthy suitor—will complete this magnificent toilette.

The dresses for the bridesmaids, which were also imported, are of white Chambery gauze, elaborately ruffled, the overskirt and leadings of the flounces having delicate embroidery of forget-me-nots, eglantines, and Marguerites, worked on tulle, cut out, and used as trimming. They are the daintiest, most fairy-like products imaginable. The low, round corsage is ornamented with a profusion of tulle and this fanciful embroidery,—while the flowers that accompany these dresses rival Nature herself.

EVENING DRESSES.

These are in combinations of silk, velvet, tulle, gauze, and crepe de Chine. The latter drapes exquisitely, and is shown in all the choice new colors. It may be trimmed with lace, or, in imitation of the material and loops of the faille.

Another dress, of Lizard green, is trimmed on the bottom with organ-pipe folds and shell trimmings. The overskirt and basque are finished with blue-green feathers from the peacock's breast, looped at one side with an aigrette of the same feathers, and upon the other with a broad sash, in which the three shades of silk are combined. The basque and sleeves are slashed so as to display puffings of the lightest shade of silk.

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Another dress, of Sage-green serge, is trimmed with velvet of a much darker shade than the material composing the costume. The front breadth is covered with kilt plaits, from the waist to the hem, of alternate serge and velvet. On the back-breadths are five flounces, three of velvet and two of serge, reaching nearly to the waist. The polonaise is double-breasted, with velvet-rolling collar and lapels, while the back-breadths are long, but looped to the waist in the centre, and held by an immense sash-bow of the velvet and buttons, falling gracefully in points, and displaying the trimming on the skirt.

WALKING DRESSES.

To speak of these seems almost an act of supererogation in this city, which outvies Washington in its magnificent distances, and where a carriage is quite as much a necessity as a luxury. Still, no lady will go shopping *en grande toilette*, and, though modified show is always in order when asked for walking dresses, they are not in good taste for morning wear. Black silk, self-trimmed, Cachemires and poplins in the cloth colors, finished with velvet bands, yak lace, or fringe, are serviceable, and not too dressy. These, made with demi-train, and raised to a comfortable length with buttons and loops, which are concealed by the polonaise, are finished by a camel's hair Dolman. Black silk, self-trimmed, and not overloaded with trimming, always acceptable; while "cords" cloth, finished with velvet in the dark shades, and trimmed with bear fringe when made up in black, will find favor as the season advances. Buckskin gloves, or those of undressed kid, with two or three buttons, in shades to match the dress, are requisite. Jewels should never be worn in the street with these costumes. Coral may be used occasionally, but plain gold, tortoise-shell, and jet are the only suitable material for ornaments. The latter has been imported before the season for it, but, later in the season, may be trimmed at the top with fur to match that worn in muff, sacque, or boa.

WEDDING DRESSES.

"What are you going to be married in?" is the first question that all her lady friends, old and young, put to the newly-announced *fiancee*. While the bridegroom elect gives his tailor *carte blanche*, only stipulating for the latest cut, and finding that his coat-collar fits to a nicety and the garment does not wrinkle in the back, is at peace with himself and all the world, the bride-elect finds herself in a state of the most entrancing but perplexing excitement. Many are the materials to choose from and such a wide range of trimmings and styles to adorn it with and make it up by, make the question a difficult one to answer.

A dress of white crepe de Chine, over creamy white faille, is trimmed with point d'alencon about three inches wide. The underdress is perfectly plain. The overdress has loose antique sleeves, tied with the faille, and trimmed with lace. It is draped on one side with a sash of crepe de Chine, knotted and held by a bouquet of bridal roses,—a not unpleasing innovation. A Watteau spiral of lace adorns the back, and trims the heart-shaped front. The veil, of double tulle, is fastened with the same flowers; while the corsage bouquet also consists of bridal roses. The ornaments are pearls, and the entire dress is so simple in detail as to seem suitable for the most inveterate bride.

An imported dress, much more elaborate design, is of the heaviest white satin. The front is trimmed en tablier, with point flounces over tulle pouffes. Bouillonnees of tulle, with pipings of velvet and satin, form a wing over the side breadths, while the back breadths have flounces of Point d'Aiguille. The corsage is round, covered with point lace and tulle. The veil is also of the same costly lace as the trimming of the dress, the front drawn and beauty of the face, while the back falls in graceful folds almost to the edge of the train. Orange blossoms hold the veil and deck the corsage, while Rumor asserts that a magnificent parure of diamonds—a bridal present from the happy and wealthy suitor—will complete this magnificent toilette.

The dresses for the bridesmaids, which were also imported, are of white Chambery gauze, elaborately ruffled, the overskirt and leadings of the flounces having delicate embroidery of forget-me-nots, eglantines, and Marguerites, worked on tulle, cut out, and used as trimming. They are the daintiest, most fairy-like products imaginable. The low, round corsage is ornamented with a profusion of tulle and this fanciful embroidery,—while the flowers that accompany these dresses rival Nature herself.

EVENING DRESSES.

These are in combinations of silk, velvet, tulle, gauze, and crepe de Chine. The latter drapes exquisitely, and is shown in all the choice new colors. It may be trimmed with lace, or, in imitation of the material and loops of the faille.

Another dress, of Lizard green, is trimmed on the bottom with organ-pipe folds and shell trimmings. The overskirt and basque are finished with blue-green feathers from the peacock's breast, looped at one side with an aigrette of the same feathers, and upon the other with a broad sash, in which the three shades of silk are combined. The basque and sleeves are slashed so as to display puffings of the lightest shade of silk.

A heavy black silk has a wide flounce of three-inch lace, headed with ostrich-feather trimmings; while the overskirt is formed from a large Chantilly point, gathered into an apron-front, and forming scarf-ends behind.

A *bizarre* costume is of deep antique red and Blondin gros-grain,—the bindings, facings, and vest being of the light silk. It is made with Louis-Quinze basque, trimmed with side plaitings of the red, faced with the Blondin, and turned back in points. The square pocket is lined with and forms a revers of the light silk, and the vest is fastened with dark red coral buttons. The skirt has a side-plaiting of the dress material, headed with five folds of alternate Blondin and red. The whole is suggestive of the present style of banged hair, and makes one look for gold sequins as the proper accompanying ornaments.

A very elegant dress is made of black velvet, the back breadths being perfectly plain. The front is of silk, but so covered with the apron overskirt of velvet and trimmings of the same that it only leaves the box-plaited silk flounce visible. Broad Chantilly lace forms the trimmings.

A dark brown silk poplin is trimmed on the back-breadths with four folds of velvet of a darker shade, graduated from six to four inches, and placed at corresponding intervals. The front breadth has two velvet bands across the bottom, above which is a ruffle held by a bias fold of velvet that passes across the front breadth, being raised a little at the seam, then drooping again, passes on to the second seam, and up that to the waist. Two similar ruffles make a tablier on the front breadth, and are held by very large bows of the poplin and velvet. The basque is entirely of velvet, with sleeves of poplin. It is cut with a deep postillion at the back, having small revers faced with poplin, and is held by large buttons at the waist. The front is cut in creneaux, three each side,—the whole finished with double pipings of the poplin. The sleeves have four velvet-straps across them, with pointed pendant ends, and are fastened by large buttons of the poplin, as is also the corsage.

Another dress, of Sage-green serge, is trimmed with velvet of a much darker shade than the material composing the costume. The front breadth is covered with kilt plaits, from the waist to the hem, of alternate serge and velvet. On the back-breadths are five flounces, three of velvet and two of serge, reaching nearly to the waist. The polonaise is double-breasted, with velvet-rolling collar and lapels, while the back-breadths are long, but looped to the waist in the centre, and held by an immense sash-bow of the velvet and buttons, falling gracefully in points, and displaying the trimming on the skirt.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, November 17, 1872.

On and after Monday, Nov. 18, the counting-room and advertising department of THE TRIBUNE will be in the new TRIBUNE Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets.

THE NEW CHICAGO AND ITS GREATER FUTURE.

The style in which Chicago is rebuilding will have an effect to enlarge, expand, and elevate the future business of the city at large relatively to that of all its rivals in a degree which few even of those who have carried out so nobly the work of restoration have begun to calculate. Every owner in rebuilding has sought his own true interests in putting up a building that would be more attractive to tenants than those of his neighbor. But, in so doing, the aggregate owners of Chicago have succeeded in imparting to the rebuilt business section of the city a marvellous elevation of tone and variety and beauty of style, which promises to render Chicago the most attractive business city in the world. Unquestionably there is a world of success and wealth for cities as well as for churches and individuals in that combination of conveniences and attractions which we express by the single word style. It is practically everything. It makes the difference between the imposing beauty of the worship of the cathedral and the incoherent rant of the street-preacher. It constitutes the difference between the gentleman and the gawk, between the magnetic man and the bore. It is the open sesame to society, and the avenue to the highest success. No class of men understand its importance so fully as our first-class merchants, bankers, real estate dealers, lawyers, publishers, commission men, underwriters, and business men generally. Merchants in stylish buildings sell twice as many goods as the same merchants having the same stock in ill-lighted, ill-ventilated, or penurious-looking apartments could sell. Bankers in good quarters receive larger deposits. Real estate dealers are no longer taken for shysters when their offices correspond with the dignity and profits of their trade. Lawyers, publishers, insurance, and Board of Trade men all feel the inspiration there is in black-walnut desks, high ceilings, heavy panel-work, and tile floors. Each of us has felt that his own particular business would be facilitated by bringing it into a stylish building or locality. But the prosperity of a city at large is made up of the aggregate of these particular prosperities. The city at large sells more goods, handles more capital, attracts more value to its real estate, and does more business of every kind in exactly the proportion that each business man in it finds his facilities for doing business increased. If there has heretofore been any advantage in favor of Chicago, in her competitions with other Western cities, owing to her location and facilities for transportation, to that must soon be added the higher attraction of being the best-built city of her population in the world. It is impossible, and would be invidious, to select particular blocks, where nearly all attain the same high standard, and the sole differences result from the necessary difference in the designs of various architects. Probably two-thirds, perhaps three-fourths, of the business section of the Burnt District has rebuilt or begun to rebuild. Yet it is safe to say that the portion already rebuilt and begun will, when complete, have more room and afford far greater facilities for business than the whole did before the fire. When our leading hotels are complete, the Pacific will surpass the Fifth Avenue, the Palmer will surpass the Continental of Philadelphia, and the Sherman will exceed its former self. Visitors to our city and merchants coming here to trade will experience a pleasure in doing business here which they could never have done before, and which will diminish every year the number of those who will go eastward of Chicago. Already we hear that a number of the firms burnt out in Boston are intending to transfer their business to Chicago. The fact that the business accommodations we can now offer them are equal to those of Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, will have no small influence over their choice. Chicago has laid the foundation for a broader and securer business prosperity in the future than she has ever heretofore known. Architectural solidity and stability invite to a city the financial strength which they express. Chicago has built boldly, trusting to the future to verify her enterprise; and we believe the result will be soon apparent that she will certainly sell a far larger percentage of goods annually, and to transfer and export a far greater proportion of the produce of the West and Northwest, than if her policy in rebuilding had aimed only to restore a city equal to that we had before.

Let our legislators and business men now move forward to the great work of making Chicago a port of direct communication with Europe, by converting the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals into ship canals, through which vessels of 1,000 to 1,200 tons can pass without breaking bulk or transfer of cargo. The entire Northwest is more vitally interested in this measure than even in the Union Pacific Railroad, and its cost will be but a tenth as much. If members of Congress were elected, as they should be, with reference to the profit they can be to their constituents, no member of Congress west of Oswego or north of Vicksburg would ever be selected without first pledging in his adhesion to the policy of converting our lakes into a Mediterranean Sea for ocean vessels, and making every port on them an ocean port. The cost of the work would be but one-eighth of what was burned up in the Boston fire, or, say, twelve millions of dollars. Yet it is not even required that we shall pay it for enlarging the Canadian canals. It is only required that we shall trade with the Canadians as much as near an approximation as the necessities of our revenue permit to the freedom and reciprocity with which we trade with each other.

This grand measure consummated, would be second only to our railway system as a means of developing the Northwest, and filling up the noble commercial edifices which are now so rapidly rising on every hand. It would dispense with very much of the railway transportation between here and New York, affording greatly needed relief from a pressure that is growing more oppressive. It would about double the price of the grain and corn of the West, and expand the value per acre and the area of cultivation in proportion. It would transfer to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, in their proportions, but most largely to Chicago, a liberal share of the present direct trade of New York with Europe. We are now approaching a session of Congress at which some action should be had on this matter, and we believe a properly organized expression of the interests and feeling of the Northwest upon it would go far to secure such action. The statesman who will lead the movement to success will be the DeWitt Clinton of the West, and will link his own name indissolubly with the future prosperity of our city. It is only a question of time, but there can be no more appropriate time, than to extend our avenues of commerce than at this very juncture, when we have so largely added to our facilities for transacting it.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL BOARD.

The election being over, now comes the division of the spoils; and in Cook County the pickings are numerous and rich. There is a Postmaster, with several subordinates; the Collector of Customs, Deputy Collector, and various others; Collector and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; Assessor of Internal Revenue and numerous Deputies; Marshal and Deputies; District Attorney; these, with Storekeepers, Appraisers, Gaugers, Lighthouse Keeper, Marine Hospital Doctor, Steward, &c., make a goodly list of officers, having salaries from $1,800 up to $8,000 a year, with incidentals. The patronage of late years has been made to include the letting of contracts for all Government work, every contractor being an officer of the Government, as much through the favor of the ruling power as any watchman or clerk in any of the offices. There are now three Congressional Representatives where there had been but one; and this patronage is now to be awarded by a Board of three. This Board consists of Messrs. Rice, Ward, and Farwell. These gentlemen constitute a syndicate. A difficulty presents itself in the fact that all these offices are now held by men of the true faith; and to reward any of the outside soldiers will require the dismissal of present incumbents. This difficulty, however, is lessened by the fact that Chicago is particularly rich in diplomatic talent. There is hardly a mission abroad that cannot be admirably filled by a citizen of Chicago. In the Berlin mission, Chicago has a prescriptive interest. The mission to Brussels, it may safely be said, is filled from Chicago as it was never filled before. If Galena is to surrender the French mission, Chicago is prepared to fill the vacancy. The mission to Bogota has been surrendered by the State of Boone, and, of course, there is a man in Chicago prepared to take it. The mission to the Argentine Confederation was declined by a Chicago man, a few months ago, and, of course, awaits the other man who may be presented by Chicago. General Logan declined the mission to Mexico, and, possibly, that place is again open for a Chicago man. This city has furnished a Secretary of Legation to England. That was twelve years ago, and we are now prepared to furnish a full Minister. It has also furnished a Secretary to Berlin. Under these circumstances, the difficulty of dislodging the present office-holders to make room for others is somewhat lessened; the displaced officials may all find places abroad.

The obstinacy of the President may, however, create unexpected obstacles. General Hartranft and Simon Cameron, and thirty other leaders of the party in Pennsylvania, called on the President on Friday, and in a set speech told him that the result in Pennsylvania was due to their personal efforts, and that his re-election was due to the result in Pennsylvania in October last; therefore they demanded that the person selected by them should be appointed Postmaster at Philadelphia, which office is about to become vacant by the resignation of the present incumbent. The President,—who, it appears, has been reading the Cincinnati platform and has been seriously impressed by it,—replied that he was convinced of the necessity of Civil Service Reform, and intended in making his appointments accordingly; therefore, he would have to fill the vacancy in Philadelphia by promoting the Assistant Postmaster. This excellent decision is apt to disarrange the programme of the Chicago Congressional Board. For instance, if they force Eastman out of the Post Office, that won't put McArthur in. The only way to make McArthur Postmaster is to have him appointed a letter-carrier, and, by continuous deaths, resignations, suicides, and disabilities, of those above him, have him gradually promoted to the chief place. For the present, to remove Eastman is to make Squires Postmaster. In like manner, to send Judd to Berlin or St. Petersburg will not open the way for General White. It will make a vacancy to be filled either by the reappointment of Collector McLean, or the promotion of Deputy Ayars. To cut off the Pension Agent's head will require the promotion of his deputy, and in this way nothing will be left for the Board to divide among their friends, save subordinate places, where there is hard work and small profits.

Under this condition of affairs, all the present incumbents who refused to pay their assessments and their subscriptions to the New York *Times*, and other special organs, will probably retain their places. New appointees must begin at the foot of the ladder, and it is possible that one or the other of Mr. Farwell's Irish friends from the Eighteenth Ward may get the Collector of Customs under the promotive system about the year 1900. It is likely that all Mr. Farwell's appointees and friends will, in any event, retain their places, and the friends of Messrs. Rice and Ward must take the lower places and work their way up. The sessions of the Board, therefore, will hardly possess that interest which they would otherwise have. The reform of the Civil Service has apparently begun. In the policy adopted toward Hartranft and Cameron, the President will win the approval of the whole country; but it is nevertheless hard upon the Chicago Congressional Board, and the legion of hungry and impatient bummers who are clamoring for the reward of their services.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

The last Legislature, with the purpose of breaking up the system of professional jurors, devised the plan of drawing jurors from the polllists and requiring them to serve gratuitously. It is very questionable whether this has worked very successfully, at least in this city. In the first place, it is oppressive upon one class. All those citizens who work at their trades, or at other employments, and who depend upon their daily earnings, can ill afford to give a week or two to the service of the public without any compensation. There is, therefore, a constant struggle on the part of this, the most deserving part of the community, to escape jury service. The vacancies on the panel have to be filled by talesmen who, despite the fact that there is no pay, are always ready to serve as jurors. It has become a part of the business of some lawyers to take cases, particularly those cases where damages for torts are involved, upon shares. Thus, a man who breaks his leg by a fall on the sidewalk can find counsel who will prosecute the suit upon an assignment of 30, 40, or 50 per cent of whatever damages may be recovered. It is possible that the readiness with which jurors, not legally drawn, can be found willing to serve the public without pay, may be a natural outgrowth of the system of pursuing justice on shares. Thus, a man who is willing to give 50 per cent of his just dues to an attorney for prosecuting damages for an irreparable injury might be willing to bleed 10 per cent additional for a verdict. Or, his contract with the attorney might include all incidental expenses in satisfying the twelve good and lawful men of the enormity of the injury sustained. There are those, whose business it is to note the facts, who declare that there is a general increase in the verdicts for damages, especially against municipal and other corporations, for alleged torts, and that the verdicts are invariably for the plaintiffs. We have no knowledge of the matter, but such is the impression, formed upon a careful examination of the results of current trials in the courts.

Whether this be true, or whether if true it is in any way due to the changed mode of selecting jurors, is a question for inquiry for the Legislature. Jurors who are taken from their work, and who are dependent upon their earnings for their living, ought not to be compelled to serve without pay. The alternative, of serving a week for nothing, to the loss of work, situation, and the means of supporting a family, or of making terms with a plaintiff or defendant, ought not to be offered any juror. It is asking too much of men who can least afford any sacrifice of time or wages. The Legislature, therefore, will probably have this matter before them again, and it is to be hoped there will be some means adopted to remedy the great and admitted evils of the jury system.

NO JOKE.

Mr. Scammon says that he is utterly unable to see any humorous side of the Boston Fire. There are a large number of people who are utterly unable to see any humorous side to the Mutual Security Insurance Company,—for instance, the dozen or more individuals who were called upon, the other day, by Mark Kimball, Esq., Assignee, to pay up their stock notes. Judgments were obtained against them in the due course of legal proceedings, and, as the parties are all good, the money will be jocularly forthcoming at an early day. Some of those who had pledged their word to pay when required are handing over the cash. One gentleman mirthfully drew his check yesterday for more than $3,000, paying in full. The money of the Company ($40,000) in the hands of the Treasurer, Jonathan Y. Scammon, of Chicago, is, if possible, a more sacred fund than the stock notes. It was paid in, in small sums, by the insured, and now, under the malign influence of the Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Milwaukee, Jonathan Y. Scammon, of Chicago, the Treasurer of the Company, refuses to hand over this money to the Assignee. Does not every principle of honesty and fairness, as well as humor and drollery, require that he should do so? Why should not the Treasurer of the Company humorously hand over this $40,000 and take his dividends with the poor policy-holders? The Assignee, should he do so, could make a serious dividend of 85½ per cent, instead of a comical one of 6 per cent. Every policy-holder can easily calculate how much of his money the Treasurer is humorously trying to grab. Is Mr. Scammon, of Chicago, forced to hold on to this money in order to continue the publication of his dry newspaper? Surely some such necessity must be added to the baleful influence of Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee, upon Treasurer Scammon, of Chicago, to induce our mirthful and distinguished (?) citizen to adopt such "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." In the name of hundreds of the poor policy-holders of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, we urge Mr. Treasurer Scammon to walk smilingly up to the office and settle, take his dividends with the rest in a side-splitting manner, and prove that he covets the joocose honor of being esteemed an honest man.

MARIO AND OTHER STAGE VETERANS.

Thirty years ago, the announcement that Mario was to appear in concert would have created a furor of excitement. To-day, the announcement only causes the concert-goers of the past generation to shake their heads sadly, stimulates a little idle curiosity on the part of the present generation, and leads the coming generation,—the young ladies who are just dropping chewing gum, and the young gentlemen who are just looking after the down which harbingers the moustache,—to ask the question: "Who is Mario?" Sixty-three years ago, only ten years after Mozart died and one year after Mendelssohn was born,—just at the time when Beethoven, Cherubini, Spohr, Mayseder, Ferdinand Ries, Hummel, Moscheles, Von Weber, Meyerbeer, and Rossini were filling the world full of music, and the Italian and German schools were fiercely contesting for the supremacy,—Giuseppe Mario was born, by virtue of noble rank, the Marquis of Candia, by virtue of music, for which he cast away nobility, to be afterwards known only as Mario. Thirty-five years ago he made his *debut* in Paris in "Robert le Diable," and at once achieved a success which placed him side by side with Rubini, Lablache, Tamburini, Malibran, and the lovely Henrietta Sontag, whose beauty of face was a fatal gift, and whose beauty of song once inspired Beethoven to dream of writing another opera for her. For twenty-five years succeeding, his career was one of constant triumph, and ever growing fame. He was the idol of the public wherever opera was known. They showered riches and applause upon him, and, for a quarter of a century, he basked in the sunshine, burdened with souvenirs of Kings and Princes, worshipped by beautiful women, and greeted with the approval of the most cultivated and critical audiences in Europe. But time is inexorable. It spares nothing in its flight. The fruit that is not gathered in the summer, withers and shrivels in the late autumn, and, although it may cling to the branch until winter winds blow, there is no bloom, nor sweetness, nor perfume in it, and the loitering school-boy will not pluck it merely because once it was fair to see and sweet to taste. Mario still lingers upon the stage, but not the Mario of old days. The Mario of to-day is a tradition, a reminiscence. There is no hint in his feeble, vague, and uncertain singing of the prison music in "Trovatore" that he was ever the grandest *Manrico* on the stage. There is no trace of the *Raoul*, which delighted even Meyerbeer, in Mario's singing of that passionate third-act music. The present Mario is but a shadow of the great Mario. His voice is but a broken, whispering echo of that voice which once thrilled and fascinated. He has outlived his successes, and they have gone into musical history as facts belonging to another generation. He has outlived almost all that glorious company of singers whom our fathers remember with delight and reverence. Some of them are dead and others have retired from the world, and live over their triumphs in imagination, count their faded souvenirs as a miser counts his gold, and now and then fancy they hear again the ringing plaudits which welcomed them and spoke the delight of assembled thousands. He has outlived his fame. He can add nothing more to it. He has no further delight except to please an old man's innocent fancy, and now he accepts, with all the joy and eagerness of a child, what he would have spurned with royal contempt in the palmy days of his glorious voice, when all the world was at his feet, when women loved and men admired.

By a curious coincidence, there are at present three other artists in this country who may be styled contemporaries of Mario. They are Mad. Anna Bishop, who has wandered the whole world over in the last thirty years; Carl Formes, whose voice has been wrecked by time and Gambrinus combined; and Ronconi, forty years ago the delight of all Europe, and the pet of Rossini and Donizetti, now glad to accept any position on the stage, a great buffo actor yet, but the voice all gone. As one thinks of this venerable quartette, aggregating in age over two centuries, dating back in successes over half a century, still clinging to the stage, unwilling to give up its fascinations, unable to live without the tribute of applause which has allured them so many years, it must inevitably produce a feeling of sadness. They must know that they are no longer capable of giving pleasure; that if the public goes to hear them it is simply to gratify a curiosity; that if it applauds them, it applauds from sympathy. We can conceive of only one way in which this notable quartette could delight their auditors. An evening with them, over their wine and walnuts, devoted to reminiscence, would be one of the pleasantest and most ambrosial that could be imagined. What days and nights of revelry; what piquant anecdotes; what musical and convivial recollections; what glowing pictures of past triumphs; what strange adventures; what stories of passion, and jealousy, and intrigue, they would recall! How many fascinating volumes might be written out of their experiences! Link them with the past, and they at once are interesting. Connect them with the present, they have nothing in common with it. A generation has grown up about them to which they are strangers. The songs they once sang are now sung by younger, fresher voices. The applause they once gathered, and which they now covet, is given to the new comers.

Why, then, do they still cling to the stage? There are two answers. First, the majority of artists live from day to day. In their prime they draw large salaries. But they are impractical and improvident. They save nothing for the morrow. They never look forward to the rainy day which is inevitable. They never imagine that a time is coming when the public will no longer care to listen to them, and when their powers of fascination will be gone. But that time always comes, and it comes sooner than they expect. Then they are without money. They have devoted their lives to music and they cannot adapt themselves to any other employment. They have always dwelt within a restricted artistic circle, and they do not enjoy general society, which has little in common with them. Therefore, they are obliged to sing on as best they may, and discount their prestige for such small sums as managers are willing to pay. And so they haunt the stage, these shadowy spectres of the past, subsisting as best they may upon what small Mammon there is in a memory. The second reason is this, there are some artists who manage to save enough upon which to live when old age comes and they can sing no more. But they have been intoxicated with years of applause. They have lived so long upon it, that they cannot do without it, any more than the drunkard can do without his morning beverage. It grows to be a necessity of their nature. Forrest is an instance of this on the dramatic stage; Mario on the lyric. But neither of these facts effect the sadness of the spectacle. There has been nothing more pitiable in the musical record of Chicago than the appearance of this feeble old man, with the shadow of a voice, surrounded by fresh, young artists, to whom, when he was of their age, he was incomparably superior, but who now, by contrast, only bring into stronger light the mournfulness of the ruin.

DARWIN ON FASHIONS.

Though Mr. Darwin's doctrine of Evolution remains an undemonstrated theory, it is susceptible of interesting application to various phases of human life and society. Its originator has himself given further proof of his ingenuity in adopting it to the development in dress, which he does in a recent number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. The general idea of development in dress is the same as that of "selection" as applied to the successive species of human life, one form yielding to a succeeding form better adapted to new surroundings and conditions, but reproducing characteristic remnants of a former condition. There are many analogies between certain forms of dress to-day and those of a former age which are curious enough in their relations to the doctrine of Evolution. A few instances may be cited. The narrow black bands which clergymen wear about their necks seem to be utterly useless, but their present retention can be explained by tracing the intermediate stages through which they have passed in coming down from the serviceable wide collars worn in the days of Milton, and still retained in their original shape by some of the Cambridge choristers. So it is with the hat-band, the only present use of which is to conceal the seam joining the crown to the brim. But these hat-bands are the legitimate successors of cords, used in early times just where the present bands are used, for the purpose of fitting the head to the head. This change of function is similar to the development, traced by Mr. Darwin, of the swimming bladders of fishes, which give them lightness in the water, into the lungs of mammals and birds for supporting animal heat. The stove-pipe hat itself is the result of a series of evolutions from the cock-hats of the seventeenth century, and the silk of which it is made was suggested at first for the purpose of imitating the fur originally used. The gentleman's coat of the present day affords several curious instances of this development. Take the two buttons which are universally found on the back just above the slit in the coat-tails. These are of no possible use, but are the remnants of a necessity several hundred years old, when the vest was used as a coat is now, and was fastened behind by a short strap attached to two buttons. Flapping coat-tails, now made available for pockets, were originally employed on account of the general custom and even necessity of horse-back riding. So in uniforms. It was customary at one time to turn up the corners of the coat-tails; hence, in many of the uniforms made now, the buttons, along with a change of color in material in these flaps behind, are retained, while the practice of actually turning back the coat-tails has been discontinued. Nearly all coats, to-day, are made with the semblance of cuffs; even buttons are sewed on to complete the counterfeit. This is simply conforming to the rule of reproducing the characteristics of former species, as, when coats were made of silks and velvets, and were very expensive, it was customary to turn back the cuffs, in order not to soil them. The custom of making the collars of uniforms of a color differing from the coat itself is simply a tradition of the time of great coats when the collars were turned back and showed the lining. In boots, it is a general practice to make the tops a bright color, though, covered by the pantaloons, they are never seen. It comes down from the old top-boots, worn with knee breeches, which were frequently turned back so as to display the inside lining. Numerous other developments of a similar nature might be traced.

Mr. Bret Harte was announced to lecture in Boston, last Wednesday evening, on the subject of "The Argonauts of '49," but failed to appear. The Boston fire could not be made to account for his absence, though the Boston fire, like that of Chicago, will be held responsible for pretty much every *contretemps* that may occur. Mr. James Redpath, the manager of the lecture-course, was constrained to remind the audience that this was the third time that Mr. Bret Harte—the "Heathen Chinee," Mr. Redpath called him—had disappointed a Boston audience, and suggested that "it is high time this man is taught his place." Just what place Mr. Brat Harte's is, Mr. Redpath did not undertake to define. Mr. Bret Harte and he might differ materially in regard to this. It is not impossible that Mr. Harte may believe his place in America to be pretty much that which Mr. Dickens occupied in England. Mr. Redpath, on the contrary, may be of the opinion that there is not enough of Mr. Harte to spread over the whole of Boston and North America, and that he would have done better to remain amid the primitive surroundings of Red Gulch and Poker Flat. The popular judgment will probably conclude that Mr. Harte's place is certainly not that of an autocrat in the literary field of America. He has been a favorite, almost a pet; but he has not yet attained the privilege of disdaining other people. Much has been promised for Mr. Bret Harte which he has failed to accomplish. The series of prose sketches, which he made on the Pacific coast, were entertaining in themselves, but chiefly remarkable as promises of something better to come. Mr. Harte has not fulfilled the expectations of his friends and patrons. There was to be an American novel; there was to be an American play; there were to be various developments of dormant genius, and elaborations of a new humor, which have not made their appearance. Mr. Harte seems to have been resting on his laurels, and luxuriating on a high salary, for a year or more. He has only been heard from occasionally, and then, most frequently, in the way of insulting some proffered hospitality, disappointing audiences, or trifling with the public. Actors with an ambition to achieve a reputation for eccentricity; circus-riders given to excessive indulgence in the flowing bowl; handsome *tenori* accustomed to be petted by the public, and *prime donne* subject to sudden indispositions and peculiar pettishness, have been known to contribute something to a profitable notoriety by freaks of a kin with those which Mr. Bret Harte has sometimes committed. Sensible people, however, have usually associated these displays of peinlancy with ill-breeding, and we should be sorry to think of Mr. Harte as a rival of any of the lyric, histrionic, acrobatic, or equestrian heroes in this respect. Mr. Thackeray used occasionally to disappoint the public when announced to make a speech, but he did so from an unconquerable diffidence. Besides, there is a degree of success in literature where the public will forgive everything. Mr. Harte should ask himself seriously whether he has reached this eminence. Meanwhile, he should delegate to his rival Poet of the Sierras all the extraneous aids to notoriety that are to be attained by a defiance of public sentiment and by vagabond infringements upon the proprieties of social life.

The burial of the recently-deceased Theophile Gautier called together a larger assembly of the prominent people of Paris than has been found outside of the Academy since the funeral of the elder Dumas. There were present Mme. George Sand, the Princess Colonna, the Mmes. Brohan, Messrs. Alexandre Dumas, Arsene Houssaye, Emile de Girardin, Taine, About, Paul Feval, Sardou, Gustave Dore, Jules Sandeau, and many other literary and social celebrities. Victor Hugo, in his extreme selfishness, was absent, just as a few weeks before he had declined an invitation to the wedding of Gautier's daughter, writing as answer to the invitation that he was "busy that day marrying a newspaper to the public." But all the rest of the Paris world was there. M. Alexandre Dumas delivered the funeral oration, and it is spoken of as the most brilliant oratorical effort he has ever made. He pictured Gautier's character most eloquently, in a couple of sentences. He spoke of him as follows: "Gautier was a Greek of the time of Pericles,—that is to say, he dated from the creation of the world. With Philidias, Socrates, Alcibiades, and Aspasia he should have chatted of an evening in the gardens of Academies more hospitable than those of to-day; and the bees that settled upon the lips of Plato should have shaken their wings on the lips of Gautier."

In commenting upon the flattering reception which Mr. Froude has found from American audiences, the London *News* notices a redeeming characteristic of the American lecture system. It is the popular disposition to give every man of eminence or ability a fair hearing, no matter how directly his sentiments may be opposed to those of the majority of the people who compose his audiences. This feature of impartiality in the formation of lecture courses is almost peculiar to our lyceum system. Audiences are attracted by the reputation of the speakers or the interest of their subjects, without special regard to the partisanship of their views. Mr. Wendell Philipps, Mr. Carl Schurz, or Mr. Sumner can always count upon a large audience at the announcement of one of their lectures,—an audience that is made up of the most heterogeneous political divisions. So Mr. Froude will find everywhere in this country as interested a hearing when he speaks his mind on the Irish question, as if he were among a people unanimously in sympathy with his views.

POPULAR FALLACIES.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Some writer remarks that there is a wonderful vigor of constitution in a popular fallacy. When once the world has got hold of a lie, it is astonishing how hard it is to get it out of the world. You beat it about the head, and it seems to have given up the ghost; and lo! the next day, like Zachary Taylor, who didn't know when he was whipped by Santa Anna, it is alive and as lusty as ever.

Proofs of the truth of this observation will suggest themselves to every one. Of the scores of fine sayings that have the advantage of being fallacies, one of the most popular is the assertion that "a boaster is always a coward." It would be very agreeable to find this so; but so far is it from being true, that among the bravest people on earth are the Gascons, who are such boasters that we have derived a contemptuous epithet from their name. They are unquestionably the most courageous and fiery-spirited of the Frankish race—"saucy, full of gibes, and quarrelsome as a weasel,"—and their valor and coolness in danger, their immense vanity, and "mountainous mz," as Emerson would term it, are so notorious that they are almost invariably selected for heroes by some of the best French novelists.

Was Achilles, or any one of Homer's heroes, a coward? Yes the great father of poetry, who dissected the human heart as keenly as any modern anatomist, makes his champions "crow like Chanticleer" over their achievements on all possible occasions. Who is ignorant, too, that Milton's Satan, whose sublimest characteristic is his "unconquerable will, the resolution not to submit or yield," brags incessantly, in the most sarcastic and biting language, of the "fell rout" with which he has visited the hosts of heaven? With a few exceptions, the Southern rebels were all insufferable boasters, from Jeff. Davis downward; yet did they often show the white feather on the field? Did ever a braver man draw sword than General Wolfe? Yet we are told that dining with Pitt, the British Minister, on the day before his embarkation for America, he broke, as the evening advanced, into a disgusting strain of gasconade and bravado. Drawing his sword, he rapped the table with it, flourished it around the room, and talked of the mighty things which that sword was to achieve, till the two Ministers, Pitt and Temple, stood aghast; and when Wolfe had taken his leave, and his carriage was heard to roll from the door, the former, shaken for the moment in the high opinion which his deliberate judgment had formed of the soldier, lifted up his eyes and arms, and exclaimed to the latter: "Good God! that I should have entrusted the fate of the country and the Administration to such hands!" It is said that "a barking dog doesn't bite;" but those persons who, relying upon this saw, have provoked a bull-dog to plant his teeth in their calves, know better. Read the life of that bravest and most braggart of artists, Benvenuto Cellini, compared with whom Falstaff was an incarnation of humility, and you will abandon the popular but foolish notion that real talent is never vain, and real courage never boastful.

Akin to the foregoing hackneyed fallacy, is another on everybody's lips, viz., that "brave men are never cruel." Bravery has nothing to do with either cruelty or clemency; it is alike independent of either. There are cases, doubtless, where brave men, not fearing their enemies, have spared their lives; while a coward, from very fear, would have shown no mercy. But the brave men who have been habitually merciful, have been very few. Did any man, however he might have execrated the cruelty of Haynau, "the Austrian butcher," doubt his courage? True, he was a woman-whipper, and proved himself to have had a brutal disposition; but did he ever show himself pigeon-livered on the battle-field, or, if insulted by another, would he have hesitated to measure swords with him? Was Graham of Claverhouse a coward?—yet did he not shoot innocent peasants without hesitation or compunction? Was Bonaparte a coward?—yet did he not, with cold-blooded cruelty, order Palm, the bookseller, and the Duke d'Enghien to be shot, and butcher thousands of Turkish prisoners at Jaffa? Did he not leave a legacy to Cantillon, the would-be assassin of Wellington? Is Napoleon III. a coward?—yet did he not, on the 2d of December, 1852, mow down thousands of the citizens of Paris with his canon to place himself on the throne of France? Did Marius or Sylla ever show the white feather, or the courage of Richard the Third come out, like that of Bob Acres, at his fingers' ends? The Duke of Alva, who shot down the Netherlanders like dogs, was never twitted of timidity. Nobody ever doubted Lord Nelson's bravery, yet a British writer admits that he practised the most atrocious cruelty on the Neapolitan patriots, to say nothing of the infamous breach of faith by which those cruelties were preceded.

Another popular fallacy is, that "murder will out." That such *were* the fact, is a consummation devoutly to be wished; but almost every year proves its fallacy. The crime is, indeed, of so startling a character, and the remorse often so poignant, that the perpetrator cannot so easily remain concealed as the knave who robs a bank or picks a pocket. There is an astonishing number of cases where the crime, even after long concealment, has been discovered; and the exceptions are comparatively so few, that they may well deter those who meditate the act. Yet there have been murders, the authors of which have never been, and probably never will be, revealed,—not, at least, till the lifting of the curtain at the Last Day shall disclose them. Who has forgotten the famous Cannon street murder of 1866, committed at 8 o'clock in the evening in one of the most crowded thoroughfares of London,—a crime to the author of which not the slightest clue has yet been found? Or who has forgotten the Rogers homicide in New York, the perpetrator of which is still shrouded from the public eye,—a homicide that took place at 7 o'clock in the morning in the open street, within a few steps of Broadway, when much of the industrial life of the city was already astir? To these instances we might add the mysterious murder of Parker some twenty years ago in Manchester, N. H.; that of Estes, the fireman, in Boston; that of Appleby, the grocer, on Randolph street in this city, about 9 o'clock in the evening, in 1856; and, more recently, the yet baffling mystery of the Nathan murder in New York. A strange paradox in the history of some of these crimes is that the difficulty of tracing them to their authors has been aggravated, apparently, by the very lack of caution and secrecy in their commission.

Another popular fallacy, which is on the tongues of the friends of political liberty, is that "it is impossible to stifle the expression of public opinion." A very pleasant doctrine this for those to believe who live under a despotism; but it is useless for those who fail to resist the first encroachments of arbitrary power, ere it has become irresistible, to lay this flattering unction to their souls. There are, indeed, a thousand cunning devices and shrewd expedients which ingenuity may hit upon to defeat the force of restrictive measures, and enable a down-trodden party partially to circulate its doctrines; and hence, the Abbé Gallani has defined the *sublime oratoire* as the art of saying *everything* without being sent to the Bastile, in an age when one is prohibited from saying *anything*. But one has only to look at France and Austria as they were till within a few years,—indeed, at the whole continent of Europe,—to see how completely, for all practical purposes, the expression of opinion may be silenced by bayonets and cannon.

One of the most deeply-rooted popular fallacies is the opinion that persecution never succeeds, but only adds strength and force to the thing persecuted. A stereotyped illustration of this subject is the damming up of a river, which breaks forth, by and by, with redoubled violence and fury.

But history discourses no such monotonous music. The martyr's blood has not always fallen on fruitful soil. Many a heresy has died in the bud, which, had it been left to ripen unmolested, would have blown into a vigorous creed and a dominant Church. The popular opinion on this subject would not easily have gained credence a few centuries ago. Mr. Mill has shown, in his essay on Liberty, that it is one of those pleasant falsehoods which men repeat one after another till they pass into commonplaces, but which all history refutes. Twenty times before Luther the reformation broke out, and was put down; Savonarola was put down; the Albigenses were put down; the Lollards were put down; the Hussites were put down; and so were the followers of Luther everywhere, except where the heretics were too strong to be effectually persecuted. In Spain, Italy, Flanders, and the Austrian Empire, Protestantism was rooted out; and, had Mary lived, or Elizabeth died, the same probably would have been its fate in England. It is a piece of fatuous sentimentality, says Mr. Mill, to affirm that truth has any inherent power denied to error, of prevailing against the dungeon and the stake. The sum of the matter is, that it is only at a time when it appears

"willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,"

when it only teases and irritates, when, to do it cruying, that persecution is followed by an effect contrary to that intended. "Persecution not effectual!" exclaims a writer, "it might be as proper to say that steel and poison do not kill. The real truth is, that there is a tendency in things, under a certain amount of persecution, to rise into greater vigor, as fire burns more brightly under a slight sprinkling of water; but, under a sufficient amount of persecution, their repression is as unavoidable as the extinction of the same fire by a sufficient quantity of water."

Of all the plausible fallacies which pass current in spite of repeated exposures of their shallowness, there is no one which has got a firmer hold upon the public mind than that contained in the phrase, "It is always circulating money." Chide a "fast" man of your acquaintance for his reckless expenditures, and he meets you with the triumphant reply that he is doing infinitely more good by spending than by hoarding; he is a blessing to his race—a public benefactor; he is "doing all he can to circulate money." Half a dozen young epicures meet at a hotel or restaurant, and order a dinner at $5 or $10 a head; they guzzle or waste food and wine the price of which would maintain an ordinary family a month; this unenjoyed, unenjoyable excess is not only not censurable, it is absolutely praiseworthy—"for, d'ye see? it is always circulating money." The economists, on the other hand, who husband their means, are denounced without stint or measure. "They lock up money, and keep it from circulating. Nobody is the better for it, not even themselves." The truth, on the contrary, is that the savers of money are the chief benefactors of a country, for it is by them, more than by any other citizens, that not only its material, but its moral interests, are advanced. Railways, telegraphs, schools, colleges, public libraries, museums,—public works in which hosts of laborers are employed,—are only possible because of these savings. The accumulations of the sordidest miser are as serviceable as the coin in a trader's till; for they are employed in bank business, in manufactures, in a thousand forms, of hired capital, besides paying a constant and ever-increasing tax to the State. But money spent uselessly,—as upon the turf, for costly wines, or high-priced luxuries,—or money spent for vanity, and not for enjoyment, is absolutely wasted.

It maintains persons whose labor, that might have been useful to the community, is of no actual benefit, either to the spenders or to mankind. When a dollar's worth of food is needlessly consumed, the community is made just a dollar poorer. When a dollar is saved, and loaned, or employed, its power to bless the community has no limit in time, for all the great operations of concentrated labor, by which a country is made a desirable one to live in, are the results of capital thus husbanded.

It is pertinent to the present discussion of applying steam to the locomotion of street cars to notice that a reasonably successful effort in this direction has been made in New York City, with in the past week, on what is known as the Bleecker street line. The dummy car used on that occasion is described as follows:

It has the appearance of an ordinary street-car, and is of the usual length and height. That portion which usually occupies the front platform, is entirely separated from the interior, and also invisible from that point. It is provided with a compound engine of five-horse power, which is located in the forward end of the car, and is connected by complicated mechanism. The cylinders are placed under the front platform in direct connection with the forward axle. On this platform is a small coal-box containing coal sufficient for a day's run. It is said that the car can run fifty miles with 200 pounds of coal. The water-tank is beneath the rear platform, the water being heated from the exhausted steam, which is condensed in a series of small pipes running beneath the seats on each side of the car. No unpleasant heat is experienced from proximity to the boiler, as it is separated from the interior by a non-conducting partition. The engineer stops the car by suddenly reversing the engine. Even when the car is running at the rate of six miles an hour, it can be stopped within 25 feet, and with the aid of brakes, within half of its own length. Five men only are required on a car, a conductor and an engineer.

The car was run on the track in its usual condition, and this line of street railway has more short curves, sharp turn

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...peran es of an ordinary street-car, and ...ense. The machinery by which it is pro... ...e the front platform, is entirely sepa... ...e interior, and also invisible from the ... problem of the mechanical engineer ... which can be increased to 20-horse power ... complicated mechanism. The cylin... ...aced under the front platform in ... with the forward axle. On this ...mall box containing coal sufficient for ...s said that the car can run fifty miles ...s of coal. The water-tank is beneath ...orm, the water being heated from the ...ler by steam which is cooled by the ... running beneath the seats on each side ... unpleasant heat is experienced from ...the boiler, as it is separated from the ...-occupied by passengers. The engineer ...s suddenly reversing the engine, or ...running at the rate of six miles an ...stopped within 25 feet, and with the ...within half of its own length. Two ...ghborhood on a car, a conductor and an ...

...ran on the track in its usual con... ...is line of street railway has more ... sharp turnings at corners, and ...e than any other line in New York ...did not fly the track once during ...t is said not to have frightened a ... It drew another car with it, both ...enty-five or eighty persons. The ... the line was present at the trial, ... himself as entirely satisfied with ...nt. Whether this dummy will ... will depend upon the action of the ...cil and the Directors of the road. ...signified his intention of recom... ...doption.

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LITERATURE.

British Magazines for November.

Fraser's, Tinsleys', Temple Bar, St. Paul's, Dark Blue, and London Society.

Ritualism in Belgium---Metaphysical Problems---Fourier---Prices in Germany.

British Army---An Alpine Incident---Demonology---The Satirical "Gagging."

Mr. Mill a Stirist---Postal Universities---Principles of Punishment---Schopenhauer's Contrast---Women as They Were, Etc., Etc.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The *Fortnightly Review* for November opens with a paper on "The Clerical Party in Belgium," in which Emile de Laveleye discusses the ...ritualistic tendencies of its religious corporations, ...although the union of Church and State ...ere avowed, as bent upon gaining abso... ...ute sway in the Kingdom. The numerous ...landed proprietors are entirely under the ...ion of the clerical party, which, by this ...ans of the peasantry, has, in the late elec... ...pressed its majority in the Chamber. ...e Belgian Constitution, all the liberties ...e Anglican politics are assured to Belgi... ...there is no other connection between ...and State than that, singularly enough, ...ny participation in their appointment, ...e hardened with the support of the ...

...For centuries, the Catholic party has ...dominant influences, which it maintained ...ring the upheavals of the Reformation, ...neighbors awoke to the new light. And ...Ultramontane party frankly avows its ...e to be a continuation of the Papal policy ...e Middle Ages: universal sovereignty, ...domination, even in the free State of ...

...M. de Laveleye thinks they may succ... ...ly by taking advantage of present in... ...

...party, according to sending a genuine clerical ...to the Chambers, makes itself master of all ...ts, and the Pope becomes the true sovereign. ...ers obey the priests, the priests obey the bishops, ...the Bishops obey the Pope; hence the Pope is ...ter of more than Leopold II., for he dis... ...the Parliament which enacts the laws and ...t taxes.

...ools are multiplying; parish schools are ...in the priestly hand. When they have ...the teaching staff of the schools and ...ges, they will be masters of the educa... ...Belgium, and "he who has the education ...country."

...Catholic party has everywhere Electoral ...; political associations, which hold meet... ...nch addresses, prepare for the elections. ...k who has behind him a Protestant insu... ...a German national sentiment, and the ...of German science, dare fight the Catholic ...but a Belgian Ministry has no one of ...eapons.

...Laveleye proposes no plan for the defeat ...Catholic aggression. His only consola... ...that "Her foundering may serve for ...to other nations, as the wrecked frag... ...of a ship that has struck a rock, mark for ...against the peril he has to avoid."

...Harrison discusses "The Supposed ...of Certain Metaphysical Problems;" ...whence the origin of things? of what ...the personal government of the Uni... ...the incorporeal personality of the human ...its prolongation after death;—in other ...the creation, God, the soul, and a future ...

...ave been discussed, it is true, by various pote... ...the human race during long epochs of history, ...without gaining like agreement, but with ...amazing discord. A portion of the popula... ...Europe is still discussing them in this year ...and yet perhaps there has never been a period ...the close of the thought on this subject has been ...refined. To those who apply the tests which ...or daily life, there is not one fixed point, not a ...of common ground, amongst the disputants.

...believes these inquiries to be a Tartarean ...ostitute of fruits, and says:

...the function of a complete philosophy, and one ...ofest functions of the human mind, these inquiries ...st on solid grounds and may lead to fruitful ... It is the part of the logic of the sciences as a ...nd its tests are numerous and complex, to ...problems of the limitations of examination. ...Each branch of science, from within its ...them, has eliminated a succession of idle ...s and has limited its field to the real and the ...

...The philosopher's stone, the elixir of life, the ...s search, are examples. One by one these ...nsts, and, in turn, have passed into a just or ...ord. When science definitely pronounced that ...eighty summa bona of knowledge were ideal ...ty, they were relentlessly banished to the ...ey ...dowy, but surely, the toys of the ... And the piles of the transcendent value of ...overs, if the problems were solved, was not only ...ly beyond the power of the engineer ...e suddenly reversing the engine, or ...running at the rate of six miles an ...stopped within 25 feet, and with the ...within half of its own length. Two ...ghborhood on a car, a conductor and an ...

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...descent was rapid; then mankind began to recover, till, by slow advances, it has reached its present condition. The gradual improvement in the position of women is the determining cause of each upward movement. Savagery was succeeded by patriarchal government; but this world, in its simple form, had only to barbarism. The patriarch became a tyrant and satrap, like Abraham. But, when several free families began to unite under one head, as among the Hebrews, the women obtained more privileges and civil rights, and civilization resulted. But the present state of society is only one of many traditional forms; and it, too, will speedily pass away. It was not the first, and assuredly does not give ground to suppose that it will be the last.

Concerning marriage, he taught that it was totally unable to satisfy either our affections or our passions, and is the cause of many peculiar evils:

Increase your families, and, to this end, encourage unmarried women to bear children. For yourselves, spurn marriage, if you find it insufficient to satisfy your passions. Remember how the old, established system of society is passing away, and regulate your conduct accordingly.

Marriage, he claimed, gives rise to interests opposed to that of the State.

Mr. T. E. Cliffe Leslie investigates "The Gold Question and the Movement of Prices in Germany," in accordance with the method of Tooke and Newmarch, and Thorold Rogers. Statistics are given very fully, from the publications of the Royal Prussian Statistical Office, of the variations in prices throughout Germany of the articles that go to make up the cost of living. Statistics are cited from other authorities, and the subject is very fully elucidated; for, as is well known, German statistics afford fuller information respecting local prices than are obtainable with respect to England or any other great country. These statistics show that prices everywhere in Germany are higher than before, and that there is an extraordinary inequality of local prices. This is caused by the war in France, which disturbed markets in the towns nearest the military operations; by differences in the fertility of different regions; by strikes and labor-combinations; by the increase of transportation, which tends both to equalize and to assess prices; by the quickening influence of education; by, in Western Germany, the greater abundance of money; by, in Berlin, the great influx of people, money, and capital; and by great legal and administrative reforms, which have removed obstacles to trade and production. What part in the great change in the value of money which has taken place in Germany in the last twenty years has been due to the production of gold, cannot be determined. Mr. Leslie contradicts the popular notion that much of the recent rise is due to the payment of the French indemnity. The chief part of that money seems to have been withheld from circulation by the Government, or to have been expended west of the Rhine; and, besides, could not have influenced prices before its appearance.

John Morley, who is editor of the *Fortnightly*, writes of "Rousseau in Paris (1744-1756);" and Anthony Trollope continues—he never seems to stop—"The Eustace Diamonds."

FRASER'S.

In *Fraser's Magazine*, we have a belligerent clergyman, the Rev. G. R. Gleig, telling how the "Autumn Manœuvres," in which all the regulars and volunteers play soldier for a few days every year, ought to be conducted. Although England has long since abandoned her Colonial system, founded on a belligerent commerce, which conquered and held markets by force, and has withdrawn from the impertinent interference in European affairs she indulged in so long, she still maintains an enormous military and naval establishment. This is due partly to the natural desire of the aristocracy to retain the pomp and profit they gain from the army, which Mr. Bright has described as a vast system of outdoor relief for the nobility; and partly to the incradicable apprehension of the average Briton that some day his beloved isle is going to be invaded, although no hostile foot has reached its shores for nearly a thousand years.

But let the invader come when or where he will, he will find the Rev. G. R. Gleig ready for him:

We have magnetic telegraphs everywhere. Our lines of railway connect all our military stations with one another, and touch every bay and harbor of which an invader, coming in any force, would be obliged to make use. While war ships are hurrying toward the scene of action, and rendering the enemy's position, if not untenable, at all events dangerous, our troops must be brought down, with all the speed of steam, to a convenient point of concentration. Not a moment should be lost in attacking the invader. If you can catch him in the act of landing, go at him with bayonet and foot, while your artillery secures his boats. If you arrive too late for this, and he be in position, not the less fiercely and rapidly deliver your attack. You must have been very negligent, or very strangely unobserved, if you fail to assail him in numbers greatly superior to the bulk of them, be on shore. Woe to him if the case be so. Your artillery alone will overwhelm him. In such a case, there is very little need or scope for manœuvering. Your commanding officer may be will find himself unable to maintain it in the face of such a pounding as you will give him: and the moment he wavers, go in and win, as win you surely will, even if, in point of numbers, he be equal, or perhaps superior, to you.

"A Bad Five Minutes in the Alps" was the time spent by an adventurous climber, whose feet had slipped, in hanging by his hands to a small projection of a sheer precipice, at the bottom of which sure death awaited him. He depicts the shock; the surging emotions; bitter outbreaks of unavailing fury; glimpses of the hidden mysteries of the universe; desperate resolutions not to die; remorse for lies told twenty-five years ago; recollections of all the events of the past, and imaginations of all the possibilities of the future; thoughts of immortality, religion, metaphysics, the Ballot bill, a Pope who should preach scientific dogmas, instead of theology, in Paris; finally, the ebbing of the strength, the relaxation of the arms,—

> I was falling through the air. The cold flash of surprise crossed my mind, tempered with something like a sense of relief. All was over! The next moment I sprung upward with a bound. But, before the fall had well begun, before the air had begun to exhibit past me, my movements was arrested. With a shock of surprise, I found myself lying on a broad bed of deep moss, as comfortably as in my bed at home. As my bewildered senses righted themselves, I understood it all. The facts were simple and rather provoking. Before attempting the passage across the rock-face, I had taken off my knapsack to lighten my burden. I had not imprinted the fact on my mind—that beneath my narrow ledge, there was a broader one, some ten feet lower down. The sudden alarm produced by the slip, whilst reviving so much had been expected this one practically-useful memory completely and instantaneously. But now, as it came back to me, I vastly convinced myself not only that I had never been in danger, and thus that all my agony had been thrown away, but that I had never even done anything rash. It was rather humiliating, but decidedly consoling, and in some sense comforting to my self-esteem. As I slowly picked myself up, I looked at my watch, and found, from a comparison of times, that I had not been stretched upon the rack for more than five minutes. Besides the obvious reflection that, in such moments, one lives fast, it also followed that I might

CRIME IN PARIS.

Some of the Peculiar Characteristics Developed in the French Curiosities of Crime.

A People with a Genius for Roguery under All Circumstances.

Illustrative Incidents and Anecdotes.

Francis I. said that Paris was less a city than a world. It true in his time, the force of the epigram has been increased a hundred-fold by the progress of the nineteenth century. The fact is exceedingly well illustrated by a book recently published by Hachette, in Paris, entitled '*Paris, Ses Organes, Ses Fonctions et Sa Vie dans la Seconde Moitié du XIXe Siècle*," written by M. Maxime du Camp. M. du Camp is a journalist, who printed a series of reviews embracing the main points of interest in Paris life and has now collected them in book-form. They are a succession of dissolving views, portraying customs and characteristics of too broad a scope to admit of description in the space of a newspaper article; but, leaving his statistics and comments upon the various duties of municipal administration, there are certain gleanings which will find an interesting place among the

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

Paris being so essentially cosmopolitan, it is entirely possible that the features which M. du Camp has noticed, and others that may be added to his observations, should be occasionally encountered elsewhere. The difference is, that they are common to Paris, and constitute what may be called a peculiar genius for crime, developed alike among the devotees of social vice and the great criminals. Take, for instance, a description of a certain thieves' resort, where the first object meeting the eye is an ingenious and polite notice which reads: "To avoid disputes, the customer is requested, if you please, to pay when he is served." The brazenness with which prices and regulations are printed in the *carte* of the most fashionable restaurants becomes disgusting in comparison with the delicacy of this notice to thieves. Some of the other arrangements, however, are more practical. The warm wine is served in cups of hard ware, which can be used, as occasion may demand, for throwing at a neighbor's head without incurring the expense of breakage. The coffee, which comes on already ungazed (an economical precaution), and which is called an *ecit* simply, is served in iron cups, securely attached to the wall by chains. The resort has a number of exits, all of which become available upon the approach of the police.

THE IDEA OF GOVERNMENT

among the lower classes of the Parisian population is exceedingly peculiar. Among us, the general disposition of the people is to assist in the execution of the law. A policeman is not necessarily regarded as a common enemy to mankind. In Paris, it is the precise opposite. The *gens d'armes* rarely walk the streets alone; they have found it safer to hunt in pairs. The Parisian populace is always apt to develop a sympathy with any person who may be arrested, without stopping to inquire into the merits of the case. The weaker sex is invariably the subject of this frequently mistaken sympathy. The action of the police has been paralyzed by the mob so often that the custom of making arrests in the open streets has been largely abandoned, and the police meekly endeavor to trace the offender to some stopping-place, there quietly arrest him, and then thrust him in a cab. Yet it is a singular contradiction of the Parisian character that it looks to the Government for protection in everything. M. du Camp illustrates this sentiment by the case of an old woman who had her soup-tureen stolen from her. "*Voyons!*" she cried; we'll see now what our Assembly is doing. We'll see whether they'll restore my soup-pot, or not." On the other hand, no Frenchman could endeavor to smuggle anything through the Custom House without having the sympathy and active aid of all his *compagnons de voyage*, who would consider it their duty to defraud the Government.

A GENIUS FOR ROGUERY

pervades the entire population of Paris to a greater or less extent, and a timely word or thought serves to turn the entire drift of the popular feeling. There is a quick response to, and the most ready appreciation of, humor among all classes. M. du Camp cites several incidents illustrative of this characteristic. One of them is the case of M. Hippolyte Boyer-Collard. When he gave his first lecture in the *Ecole de Médecine*, a professorship to which he had been appointed against the sovereign will of the students, he was hissed on all sides, and any man of less force of character would have succumbed to the attack made upon him. He finished his discourse, however, and left the lecture-room only to find a couple of hundred excited students waiting for him outside. He took his way toward the bridge crossing the Seine. The mob followed, gathering strength and courage as it went. Coming to the bridge, where the toll was two sous, he pulled out a twenty-franc piece and gave it to the keeper, with the words: "That is all right, these gentlemen are with me," pointing to the crowd behind him. The effect was instantaneous. The students were conquered, and the Professor's next lecture found a storm of applause. No mob outside of Paris could have been controlled by so subtle a piece of sarcasm.

Another instance of the quick appreciation of the Paris populace was noticed, one day, in the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, when a number of the working people became interested at the appearance of a celebrated character of the *demi-monde*, returning from the races in gaudy dress and open carriage. It is not unusual for the women of this class to meet with public rebuke in Paris, in spite of the tolerance which society extends to them. In this case, the excitement might easily have led to violence, had not a genius stepped out of the ragpicker of the Faubourg. The rebuke was so apt and so cutting, involving the punishment that was sure to come, that the mob at once gave way and allowed the carriage to pass unharmed.

M. du Camp might also have said that the *lorette* was among the first to understand the bitter prophecy that the *gamin* made. The writer knows of some instances illustrating this faculty of quick perception, which have not come under M. du Camp's observation. Walking down one of the narrow streets of the Quartier Latin, one morning, a tawdry woman was dragging her slovenly skirts along, when one of the Gavroches, to be found everywhere in Paris, cried out to his fellow: "See here! There goes a *demoiselle marier!*" The woman, instead of retorting, hurried on, biting her lips with shame. A similar case was observed in a *petit dejeuner en famille*, which an American student gave a couple of his friends—all present being males except the host's chief *amie*. In a moment of vanity, the host took occasion to display his knowledge of the French. Turning to the temporary partner of his joys, he said: "*Tu es une chien.*" ("You are a study"), which was a compliment, and brought out smiles; but his added immediately "*Ame*," which made him say "*Tu es une chatienne* (another term for *grisette*). The disappointment at losing the compliment, and the unkind reference to her condition in life, caused the poor girl to burst out crying, as she threw herself upon the sofa, sobbing like a child, and refusing to be consoled.

THE "KNOW"

or slang, of the Parisians is of the most unique and picturesque character. The street-boys of Paris, wherever the inspiration came from, always speak of the *Morgue* in theatrical terms. Perhaps it is because they enjoy a visit to this dismal place (all Parisians look in when they are passing, as much as they do to the plays at the Vaudeville or the Palais Royale), that the words they invariably refer to the naked corpses as "the artists;" and, when the *Morgue* is empty, say there is "wait," which means a dragging of the piece, in theatrical parlance. The slang of the thieves is equally apt. They call the moon a "detective;" the police are "*les Poliss*;" "*les curieuses*," and the policemen themselves "*les cognes*." "To Judas" an individual is what our thieves call the "confidence game," or swindling some one while pretending to be a friend. Suspicion is called "*oil*"—probably because, when one is attached, it can never be rubbed out.

A WORLD OF THIEVES.

If Paris is more a world than a city, according Francis I., it is a world of thieves, according M. du Camp. If he is to be credited, and his familiarity with his subject warrants this, there is more of indirect robbery in Paris than in any other city on the face of the earth. All the merchants, he says, cheat in the quality or quantity of their goods; the brokers and bankers take advantage of the most flimsy pretexts to increase the rate of interest; the card-players are invariably cheats (which is the case pretty much everywhere); the Government officials feather their nests without exception; and everybody swindles the Government out of its duties and taxes. The same general characteristics extend to cities which are not worlds; but the experience of most strangers in Paris will confirm this Parisian view of total depravity there.

THE MURDERERS

of Parisian residence and influence notably embody the true French spirit of the grotesque in their crimes and subsequent conduct. Macaulay tells of one Colonel Turner, hanged during the Restoration, who, just before springing into eternity, told the populace that he had one consolation in dying, which was, that he had always taken off his hat when he entered church. M. du Camp revives a soul of Troppmann, that forms a French counterpart for this staid Anglican consolation: Troppmann's lawyer desired that the famous criminal should be shaved before going into Court. The authorities were willing to comply, but feared that Troppmann would take advantage of the occasion to cut his throat. They, therefore, had him tied to a chair, hands and legs, and placed policemen on all sides of him to prevent any sudden movement. Troppmann smiled in disdain at these precautions, and, turning to M. du Camp, who was present, said: "I could commit suicide, in spite of their efforts, if I wanted to, because I have means at my command which they know nothing about. But I shall not kill myself, because *I don't want to bring dishonor upon my family.*" It is under the influence of this sentiment that Troppmann wished to give bonds for Troppmann's appearance, and take him on an exhibition-tour through the United States. A man with so high a sense of honor would have been well worth seeing.

Doctor Morel, in a treatise entitled "*Les Degenerescences de l'Espece Humaine*," has taught the French people to believe that the murderer's instinct is hereditary, like the consumption. M. Du Camp follows this doctrine. He tells us of a whole family of thieves, one generation succeeding another. Then there was the Nathan family, fourteen of whom were visited with condemnations, amounting in the aggregate to 209 years of imprisonment. A fellow named Eustache must have belonged to some such family, for, after having stabbed another fifty-six times, he lay down beside her dead body, and said in the morning that "he had passed a good night." Another fellow, named Verdure, went to the guillotine to see his brother executed, and came back boasting to his comrades that he had picked five pockets successfully while there, and showed four watches and a purse in proof of it. There is also a class of murderers, of peculiarly French organization, who are led into the commission of crimes by the fascination of notoriety. The assassin, Lemaire, refused counsel for his defence, because, as he said, he "would never have committed murder except for the glory of vying on the scaffold." Since M. du Camp's book was written, there has been a tragedy in Paris, in which an outraged husband killed his wife in her paramour's bed-chamber. The occurrence caused great excitement, and attracted universal comment, because of the singular circumstances of the case and the prominence of the parties. Within a month, there were twenty murders committed in Paris, and in the provinces, though the occurrence of wife-murder for infidelity had always been exceedingly rare before this time.

An amusing incident, illustrating the coolness of Parisian murderers, is told by M. du Camp. An assassin, named Lacenaire, was known as an excellent penman. A couple of dramatic authors were willing to avail themselves of his accomplishment, and, having him in prison for a petty offence, induced him to write a play for them in jail. Lacenaire returned them the manuscript with his refusal to do the work. "I have read the piece," he said in his answer, "and found it altogether too stupid."

PRISON EXPOSÉS.

M. du Camp traces some reforms that have been made in French prison-life. Many of these are familiar to those who are interested in such matters, as he has evidently thoroughly studied the subject. Parisian M. du Camp is, however, and thus give entire harmony to this article, we give a translation of his opinion of the *guillotine*:

"At that time (during the Revolution), a philosopher and a friend of man, invented a machine of celebrated precision, that does its work with vertiginous rapidity. When you have attached your neck in little apertures which operate sharply, a steel blade, delicately tempered, weighing 60 kilogrammes, falls in three-quarters of a second from a height of two metres and four-fifths; and the inventor, M. Guillotin, assures us that the most you can possibly feel is *a slight chill.*"

EPIZOOTIC.

Excited horse-fancier, loquitur:

Gayly the cavalier mounts in the morning,
Dashes the spurs in the sleek, glossy side,
Feasting, and fishing, and fowling his scorn at;
Swift on his thoroughbred charger he'll ride.
Ah, mettlesome rider, brave charger, beware!
Each breeze bears distemper. There's Death in the air.

And here comes an elegant equipage, drawn by
The very best pedigree'd span in the town.
Trace back their blood, and you'll find you have gone by
All traces of their owner's—and his comes far down.
Whats that? They are coughing! Am what is that flow?
From that fine muzzled, red-nostrilled off-horse's nose.

Oh, whence comes it? Why is it? Wherefore, and what is it?
Smiting the lowly, nor sparing the high;
Worse than the Hessian, or Rinderpest, or Cholera?... Is it
Never to cease till the horses all die?
What shall we do for it? What is the best?
Older, warm blankets, or plenty of rest?

Low is the head that so proudly was rearing,
And drooping the neck that was curved in his pride,
Dimmed are the fierce eyes that flashed death to the hearer,
Faint throbs the once wildly pulsed purple tide.
Shake down his bedding; spread the clean straw,
Mix him a draught; he no longer can draw.

Nobly he toiled on the route to East Boston,
Or whirled the swift car o'er the Roxbury line;
Strike now the car-bell, its note will be lost on
Ears that are deaf to the sound of a chime.
Disease has now marked him; his powers are fled;
Care for him kindly—he yet is not dead.

Mix the bran mash! If you ever would use him,
Stir it as never you stirred it before!
We learn to esteem him in fearing to lose him—
Bring the hot water, and steam him some more!
Hurrah! He is better now; sponge off that lip—
Harness him up again. Get down the whip.

REST.

I often hear Christians say, "I cannot rest." Self-martyred souls, of "little faith," what have you done with that general invitation, "Come unto me, all ye that are weary?" I am persuaded that few people understand the significance of the word Rest. It means more than to cease from labor. It means perfect relaxation of the powers of the body and mind,—freedom from care, and, as much as is possible, freedom from thought; in short, a cultivated passive inactivity. In order to be strictly just, one must be just to oneself. If our business has not suffered neglect; if our dealings with our neighbors have been honest; if our tongues have spoken words of candor, cheerfulness and civility, sympathy,—if we have tried to mark our up-hill and down-dale goal of life by the "Golden Rule," we have naught to improve ourselves with, except being the imperfect creatures that God made us. Then it is plain we ought to give this poor servant, the body, a respite. It has performed all the toil it can endure for this time. The mind cannot act without it. Therefore it is economy to let it rest. To the poor man, rest is capital. To the healthy, well-rested man, the busy world does not seem (in texture-show that it does to the overwrought and nervous. It is a great point gained to a perfectly capable human being. He (the rested man) is nothing less; the proudest in the land nothing more. Rest should be the handwriting on the wall of every home. If we strive to create about us an atmosphere of rest, we ourselves will thrive in its wholesome presence. "*Docendo discimus*." God's blessings fall as the manna did, in sufficient quantities for our daily needs. Therefore, weary pilgrim, lay down thy staff awhile, and listen to the voice of Nature. Thou canst hear it, even in the city's profound din, singing a sweet lullaby to thy cares; and faintly, but merrily, the joy-belly singing in the green fields of rest, whither then will he waited presently, when He "giveth his beloved sleep."

GRANDMOTHER.

CHICAGO, November, 1872.

A boy got fooling with his father's horses, until finally one of them put his foot in his face. He was carried in and the doctor sewed up his lip and bandaged his eyes, and poulticed his cheeks, but he pulled up and laid abed for a number of days; and, when he began to get a little better, he called for a looking-glass, and, casting his eyes upon it, his countenance fell. "Father," said he, "do you think I shall ever be as pretty again?" "No, my son," the old man replied, "you will never be so pretty again, but you'll know a d——d sight more!"

EUGENIE GRANDET;

or,

Scenes of Provincial Life.

Translated from the French of De Balzac for The Chicago Tribune.

VIII.

When Father Grandet had shut his door he called Nanon.

"Do not smile the dog, and do not go to sleep; we have to work together. As Ti Corneville is to be at the door with the Froidfond team, Listen for his coming, so as to keep him from knocking, and tell him to come in very quietly. The police regulations forbid the making of noises at night. Besides, it is not necessary for the neighbors to know that I am going to start off."

Having spoken thus, Grandet went up to his laboratory, where Nanon heard him moving, rumbling, going and coming, but with care. He evidently wished to avoid waking his wife or daughter, and especially not to excite the attention of his nephew, whom he had begun to curse, as he saw a light in his room. In the middle of the night, Eugenie believed she had heard the voice of a dying man, and, for her, it was Charles; she had left him so pale, so helpless!—perhaps he had killed himself. She quickly wrapped herself in a hooded pelisse, and started to go out. At first, a bright light which shone through the cracks of her door, made her fear there was a fire; but she was soon reassured, as she heard the heavy steps of Nanon, and her voice blended with the neighing of many horses.

"Is my father carrying away my cousin?" said she to herself, partly opening her door, so gently as to prevent its squeaking, but so as to see what went on in the corridor.

Suddenly her eye met that of her father, whose look, wandering and heedless though it was, froze her with terror. The goodman and Nanon were connected by a thick staff, the ends of which rested on their right shoulders, and held a rope to which was fastened a small cask, like those which Father Grandet amused himself by making in his workshop during his spare moments.

"Holy Virgin! Sir, this is mighty heavy," said Nanon, in a low voice.

"What a pity that it is nothing but big sous," replied the goodman. "Take care not to hit the candlestick."

This scene was lit up by a solitary candle, placed between two balustrades of the staircase.

"Corneville," said Grandet to his watchman, "did you bring your pistols?"

"No, sir. What is there to fear for your big sous?"

"Oh, nothing," said Father Grandet. "Besides, we will go quickly," continued the watchman; "your tenants have picked out their best horses for you."

"Good! good! You did not tell them where I was going?"

"I did not know."

"Good! Is the wagon strong?"

"This one, master? Certainly; it will carry three thousand pounds. How much do your casks weigh?"

"I know," said Nanon. "This is pretty nearly eighteen hundred."

"Will you keep quiet, Nanon? You will tell my wife I have gone in the country. I will be back for dinner. Go fast, Corneville; we must be at Angers before 9 o'clock."

The wagon started off; Nanon bolted the hall door, and then loosed the dog and went to bed with a bruised shoulder, and no one in the neighborhood suspected either Grandet's departure or the object of his journey. The goodman's discretion was perfect. No one ever saw a sou in that house, full of gold. After having learned during the morning, from the talk at the wharves, that gold had doubled in price, owing to the fitting out of numerous vessels to go as Nantes, that speculation had arrived at Angers to buy up what they could, the old vinedresser, by simply borrowing some horses from his farmers, was enabled to go and sell his, and to bring back, instead of it, in orders of the Receiver General on the Treasury, the sum necessary to buy his Government securities, after having increased it by the exchange of his gold.

"I have to be going away," said Eugenie, who had heard everything from the head of the stairs. Silence was restored in the house, and the distant rumbling of the wagon, which gradually died away, resounded no more in sleeping Saumur. Just then, Eugenie heard in her heart, before she heard it with her ear, a moan which penetrated the walls, and which came from her cousin's room. A luminous band, as thin as the edge of a sabre, passed through a crack of the door, and cut horizontally the balusters of the old staircase. "He suffers, said she, going up a couple of steps. A second groan brought her to the landing. The door was ajar; she pushed it. Charles slept, his head leaning over the side of the old arm-chair; his hand had let the pen fall, and almost touched the ground. So irregular a breathing which the young man's position necessitated, suddenly frightened Eugenie, who entered at once. "He must be very tired," said she to herself, looking at a score of sealed letters; she read the addresses: "To Messrs. Perrin, Breilman & Co., carriage-makers; to Mr. Boisson, tailor, etc." He has doubtless arranged all his affairs, so as to be able to leave France presently, thought she. Her eyes then fell on two open letters. These words, which struck one of them, "My dear Annette," made her head swim. Her heart throbbed; her feet were nailed to the floor. "His dear Annette! he loves; he is loved. No more hope! What does he say to her?" These ideas passed through her head and her heart. She read these words everywhere, even on the flooring, in letters of flame. Her resolute limbs bent already. No, I will not read this letter; I ought to go away. But supposing I did read it, however?" She looked at Charles, gently took his head, and laid it on the arm of the chair, and he submitted like a child, which, even while sleeping, knows its mother, and receives without awakening her attentions and her kisses. Like a mother, Eugenie raised the hanging hand, and, then, could not help, softly kissed it. "Dear Annette!" A demon shouted these two words in her ears. "I know that I am perhaps doing wrong, but I will read the letter," said she. Eugenie turned aside her head for her noble integrity reproached her. For the first time in her life, right and wrong were confronting one another in her heart. Until then, she had had to blush for no action. Passions and curiosity carried her along. At each sentence her heart swelled still more, and the poignant fervor which animated her life during this reading made the pleasures of first love still more savory:

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A SOCIAL EVENT.

The Marriage of Miss Percy Wheeler and Mr. Charles W. Opdyke.

How the Bride Looked, and How She Was Dressed.

Description of Her Trousseau.

There is not the slightest tendency to depression in the fashionable market at the present season; on contrary, that golden mart of all the world is in a most flourishing and bouyant condition, owing largely to the fact that concerts, operatic music, a fashionable wedding, and a two-family joint-reception might, all in the same week. What can faulty human nature desire more?

The social event of the past week was, of course, the marriage of Miss Percy Wheeler to Charles W. Opdyke, the wealthy son of ex-Mayor Opdyke, his father being ex-Mayor of New York City. The position of the parties, the elegant home the gentleman was preparing for the reception, the magnificence of the *trousseau*, and the fact of its being a case of actual love at first sight, made the whole matter a subject of social discussion for many months prior to the happy *denouement*. Both parties had passed the bread-and-butter age of childhood, and were calmly prepared to make the most of the occasion. The whole affair was very quiet. The invitations were limited to one hundred. The ceremony occurred at the handsome residence of the bride's parents, 515 Michigan avenue, at the unconventional hour of 7 in the evening. The handsome parlors were reserved for the occasion. The monogram of the happy pair was repeated in flowers. The Rev. Dr. Locke performed the solemn ceremony. There were a dozen bridesmaids, more or less, and a corresponding number of groomsmen. The presents were all of solid silver; Giles distributed diamonds and pearls, on receipt of a thousand-dollar check; and the supper was a grand triumph of gastronomy. A bride, accompanied by her maids in bridal for a travelling dress, and ms of festivity for a tour through States. A dinner-reception at ose is on the programme, President Grant being the guest of Mr. Wheeler during her visit here.

Fabulous accounts have drifted to either of the sufficient home to which Mr. Opdyke is taking his bride. Her own room has exhausted itself. The carpets are Persian; paintings are all original; of the finest artists; the air is artificially heated by superb bronze statues, and filled with the incense of tube roses and mignonettes; and the walls are lined with hangings of blue satin, with pink satin and real trimmings. I hope she may never be forced to dash her brains out against them, for weary of that artificial life which too often brings anxiety. It is not in the province of a critic to moralize on the matter, but to wake up, for the delectation of our readers, full particulars of the beautiful things the wedding party is going to for the purpose of making up the sum of human happiness in this world.

Dresses are coming to the dresses,—the pyramids of them, than Egypt's, of silk, and lace, and I must say, prosperity.

THE BRIDAL DRESS

was white satin,—not white in the usual meaning of the word, but rich, creamy, irridescent white,—that was a fabric of exquisite beauty to begin with; and, when manufactured by the skilful fingers of Miss Wheeler, into the rich and elaborate costume it is, with the wreaths and festoons of orange flowers, and the delicate, shimmering, yet distracting, lovely, even when viewed through the mists of a veil, it is simply magnificent. For the benefit of young ladies who may intend to go and do likewise, I will give a detailed account of Miss Wheeler's *trousseau*.

I have just remarked, the bridal dress was white satin, and, of course, it has its usual train. The train was two and three-quarters of a yard in length, and was of satin sequence at the edge, and trimmed with a heavy satin cord. Each square was filled with a box-plaiting of tulle, and a pearl-edged ribbon, box-plaited on one edge, finished the bottom of the skirt, which was lined entire with silk. The whole front-breadth of the dress was covered with puffings of tulle, each separated by a wreath of orange-flowers. The waist fell straight at the side by white camellias, their own centres. The whole train was studded with bands of orange-flowers and clusters of blossoms. The corsage was cut pointed, and trimmed with Point d'Alencon lace, at $25 a yard.

This was trimmed around the front and neck with a wreath of orange-buds and lily-of-the-valley, over an elegant Point Berthe, a delicate lace-knot of flowers, that fell low, and served to keep the bridal veil. The sleeve was a mere coat to the elbow, with a fall of Point lace.

HOW THE BRIDE LOOKED.

How would any woman look under the circumstances, and in such a dress? The splendor would put into a semblance of beauty. Miss Percy Wheeler is rather above the medium height, and has the latent, creamy flesh artists delight to paint. Her form is graceful, and her air *distingué*. Most assuredly she did not shame the dress, but stood superbly unconscious of it in it, an American Princess in her own right. Her hair—and profuse hair was done up high on her head, with four long curls falling on the back, and two at the sides, immediately outside of the veil, which was fastened on the top by a coronet of orange-flowers, forming a bridal wreath. The short face-veil was fastened on securely, to be removed after the ceremony. Six-buttoned white kid gloves were worn with the elegant pearl bracelets, pin, and a present from the bride to her mother. In conjunction with the diamond set presented by the bride, the necklace of pearl being worn immediately below ash a superb diamond cross, while the latter glistened in the small, white, delicate hands. Her sister preserved that perfect calm demeanor which is natural to brides of the nineteenth century, and still she was—that doomed of fifth avenue mansion and the husband-to-be—money with unfaltering trust and confidence. From the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, all was as fair as the eye could behold. Her slender figure was laced in white satin. The fine linen, with the rings of Valenciennes, and finished her dress, and friends and guests looked approvingly on the bride's sister, Mrs. Hamilton, wore a dress of white marquise, made entirely of tiny puffs, bound with white and silk, formed the pre *Alexis* costume of the bride's.

THE RECEPTION DRESS

was a threaded silk or[illegible] and extremely beautiful. It was trimmed with a box-plaiting of white tulle, with puffings of tulle, caught up by crystals with velvet leaves. The tulle was festooned with a gorgeous

TO RENT--HOUSES.

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TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

SOUTH DIVISION.

Very desirable furnished house on Vernon-av.; 12 rooms; all the modern improvements.

125 Shurtleff-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; 9 rooms; $30 a month.

Vernon-av., new two-story and basement marble front house; 11 rooms and bathroom.

14 Cottage-place; 8 rooms; $40 a month.

Cottage on Thirty-second-st., between Hubbs and Wallace; 6 rooms.

Furnished house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; 12 rooms, modern improvements.

Furnished cottage on Evans-av., near Forty-third-st.; 8 rooms; all in perfect order.

New two-story and basement brick houses on Thirty-eighth-st., near Vincennes-av.

WEST DIVISION.

New brick house, 624 West Monroe-st.; 10 rooms and bathroom.

New two-story frame house on York-st., near Paulina; 8 rooms each; $25 a month.

264 West Van Buren-st.; 6 rooms.

Two-story frame house on Peoria-st., near Washington; completely furnished; 10 rooms.

Three new three-story and basement marble front houses on Laflin-st., near Monroe; 15 rooms each.

NORTH DIVISION.

New two-story and basement brick house, 179 North Dearborn-st.; 15 rooms.

New two-story and basement brick house, 164 North Dearborn-st.; 10 rooms each.

172 and 174 North State-st., new two-story and basement brick houses; 9 rooms each.

New three-story and basement stone front houses, northeast corner Indiana and Rush-sts.; 15 rooms each.

New two-story and basement brick house on Seminary-av., near Lincoln Park.

625 Larrabee-st.; 9 rooms; near Lincoln Park; rent low. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE—THE NEW 4-story brick building, Nos. 178 and 180 North Clark-st., containing 18 rooms; large dining-room, large kitchen, and closets; well arranged and will be rented cheap to good and responsible parties, if applied for soon. Inquire of JOHN C. HALLER, 178 North Clark-st., or KRAUER BROTHERS, No. 85 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE ON CAMPbell-av., near Van Buren-st. $26 per month.

Store and 7 rooms, 229 North Clark-st. $65 per month. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 8-ROOM HOUSE; RENT $25 per month; with first-class modern furniture for sale, if applied for soon. 22 North Elizabeth-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS in Glencoe. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF A NEW TWO-STORY house No. 330 Orchard-st., between Sophia and Centre, six rooms, closets and pantry, $20 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, NORTH LaSalle, near Schiller-st. All modern improvements. JOHN MCLANDBURGH, Room 6, Custom House.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, $20 Price Island-st.; brick building, 8 rooms, $25. Fullerton-av., brick room, 702 West Lake-st. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FINE NEW BRICK house, 26 feet by 50 feet; 2 stories and basement; near city limits; $100 per month; price, $13,000. CHACE & ABELL, 228 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE IN EVANSTON, 7 ROOMS, bath-room, cellar, cistern, and pump; $30 per month. Inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 211 South Water-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 97 CLARK-ST.—Furnished house, marble front, Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st. No. 486 Hubbard-st., 8 rooms, 2-story, water in both stories; $30. First story No. 488 Hubbard-st., $15. Rooms in Plummer's Block, 97 South Dearborn-st. And a large list of offices and stores in the South Division.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD, A TENAMENT OF 6 rooms, cottages, in the first house west of the Fort Wayne Railroad, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-sts. A good well and cistern water. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, WHO will board a family of four adults and three children, a elegant new and furnished house. For further particulars address, box 4,000, Post-Office, Chicago, Ill., or 2 Sherman-st., West Branch, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE containing 10 rooms. Possession given immediately. Rent low for a family. Apply on the premises, No. 803 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—229 SOUTH PARK-AV.—HOUSE OF 15 rooms, furnished complete. Possession at once.

TO RENT—6 ROOM COTTAGE, PANTRIES AND closets, water in kitchen. No. 15 Coolidge-st., near Turpon.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND LARGE LOT, $15. House 10 rooms, West Washington-st., $75.

Three-story corner Madison and Market-sts., $230.

Can sell cottage and lot for $1,700, on monthly payments of $25. Thos. rear rent pays for a nice house.

SAMUEL D. KELLER, 175 East Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT—FINE 4-ROOM COTTAGE, 322 NORTH Western-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, CORner Harrison-st. and South Western-av. Inquire at 715 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS. APPLY AT 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A VERY FINE 2-STORY AND BRICK basement house containing 8 or 9 rooms, entirely new, corner of Centre and Osgood-sts., North Side. Inquire of M. D. DEAN, 48 and 50 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE SEVEN ROOMS at Winnetka, ills., 45 minutes ride, everything ready for housekeeping, stable and outhouses. Call at 78 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FINE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Michigan-av., 15 rooms, all modern conveniences, rent low. Will sell part of furniture if desired. Apply at 486 Michigan-av., or to GEO. H. BULLWINKEL, Highland Park, Ills.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, RE, stone pantry and closets, within half a block of stores' cars. Inquire at South Stone-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINing 3 rooms, pantry, closets, etc. East, $15. Apply at 37 West Randolph-st., basement.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Dearborn Park; rent low, to small family. Also, a marble front house on Fulton-st. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 132 Madison-st., corner Clark-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM DWELLING, WITH MODERN improvements, to any party who will purchase furniture; also, at your own price; situate at 156 Washington-st. Has bath-room, with hot and cold water, closets, and attic, 30x100 feet. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, 39 Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

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TO RENT—A 12-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, pantry, closets, &c., hard and soft water. Owner will take board if desired. 144 North Oakley-st.

TO RENT—AT 385 WEST INDIANA-ST., TWO-story dwelling, with 11 rooms, closets and pantries, and with water on both floors. Will rent cheap.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF A BEAUTIFUL cottage, newly furnished for housekeeping, two blocks from State and Thirtieth-sts. Would sell furniture at a sacrifice and rent house, if desired. Furnished, $50 per month. Unfurnished, $25. 455 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 MONroe-st., brick building, 4 stories and basement, on Dearborn, between Jackson and Adams, east front.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 108 HONORE-ST., 220 South Sangamon-st., 221 West Monroe-st., 21 Park, 182 South Lincoln-st., 271 Washington-av., 114 South Peoria-st., 1,000 Wentworth-av., 635 Larrabee-st. Many more rented and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agency, 128 West Madison-st.

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TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WELL cared for, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable. 84 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLOOR OF A COTTAGE containing 7 rooms, with water and gas. Location, Taylor-st., near Lytle-st. J. T. GOLDEN, 191 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN Peabody's Building, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Apply on third floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished; rent cheap. 75 North LaSalle, corner of Illinois-st. Call to-day.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS. APPLY 147 SOUTH Clinton.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS IN NICE, QUIET family, suitable for housekeeping. Rent low. Apply early at 262 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—SLEEPING ROOMS UNFURNISHED, from $10 to $20 per mo-th, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at 363 Fourquer-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 21 SOUTH WATERL. st., 21x60. Front and rear entrances. Good elevator. A. M. & J. H. REVELL & CO., 21 South Water-st.

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TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, FURNISHED, to a responsible party until May 1, 1875. Address B 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on Vernon-av. near Douglas-place, 13 rooms, hot and cold water, all the modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, on Desplaines-st., between Adams and Monroe; possession given Dec. 1. One gentleman to board. Address V 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE NEW 2-STORY HOUSE NO. 669 Washington-av., containing 11 rooms, with bath-rooms, water-closets, hot water, and all modern improvements, suitable for one or two families; rent moderate. Apply at 264 South May-st. No boarding-house keepers need apply.

TO RENT—IN MAYWOOD, 10 MILES FROM Court House; new and well-built suburban cottages, 5 minutes' walk from depot; good sidewalks; has 8 rooms, 9 closets, bay window, dormer windows, and piazza; good well and cistern; will be rented at reasonable rate. Call on D. R. GROW, 62 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW BRICK HOUSE, 11 rooms, modern improvements; $800 per annum to good tenant. H. G. GUNDWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—409 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., TWO-STORY house with nine rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath room, etc. Apply to STOCK & CAMP, 321 State-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OR BASEMENT OF cottage house No. 1457 Indiana-av.; 5 rooms and pantry; hydrant in kitchen; $20 per month.

TO RENT—8, 4, OR 5 ROOMS AT 233 CALfrom house, in well arranged and in good order. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO SMALL COTTAGES IN SOUTHwestern part of the city, conveniently to street cars; $15 per month. C. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL ON LAKEI. st., near Union, 30 rooms, all completely furnished; house finishing, good business; rent $150 a month; furniture and lease for sale; rent $150 a month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE AND CARpets, all new, for sale, of 9-story house in good neighborhood; water and gas in house. For terms address P 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE NICE DWELLING, FURNISHED, 11 rooms, 1012 West Adams-st., not for boarding. LOOMIS & FOLLET, 66 East Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND ROOMS IN DIFFERENT parts of the city at reasonable rates. C. A. DEMENT, 146 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON PEOria-st., near Washington, completely furnished, ten rooms, bath-room, etc. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building, 13 South Halsted-st. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE CORNER OF HONORE AND Van Buren-sts., 8 rooms; $25 per month.

Lower part of dwelling on Burnside-st., north of Twenty-second-st., 5 rooms; $15. R. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS; ALSO, two furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, at 15 Fifteenth-st., side door. Call on Monday.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen, at 274 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with fire; also a single room, at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS IN BRICK BLOCK 229 Sampson-st., at $15 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A NICE, FURNISHED, FRONT ROOM, gas and stove, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family. Apply at 138 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT — ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN SUITES, furnished and unfurnished, with gas, and heated by steam; also, steam elevator. Everything new and neat; with or without board, in the Republic Life Insurance Building, about to be opened. Inquire of H. WRAY, on the premises.

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TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, furnished, with use of piano, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with or without board. 415 State-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM FOR A gentleman, at 216 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen. Inquire at 79 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS, NO. 533 Washington-av.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE FRONT ROOMS, WITH gas; also nice large stable for two or three horses, carriage barn attached. Apply at 1341 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FEW FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms for housekeeping, to man and wife only. Apply to 11 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, 4 rooms and 3 closets, near Western-av and West Madison-st. $25 per month. Address M 78, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—TWO SUITES BACK rooms, fourth floor Kent's Building. Water in rooms and all modern conveniences on floor. For gentlemen only. Rent $25 per month each. Apply Room 4, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITAble for housekeeping. Call and see them, at 167 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS for gentlemen. 227 Union-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LARGE ROOMS FURNISHed handsomely for light housekeeping, with privilege of kitchen to cook; no extra charge; dishes washed and cooking done if desired. Address M 66, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—SOME HANDSOME ROOMS AT 374 Michigan-av. furnished or not. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for one or two gents; closet, fire, and gas in room. Inquire at 446 State-st.

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TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH gas, fire and bath, to gentlemen only, at 336 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS UP-STAIRS AT 159 WEST Twelfth-st. unfurnished.

TO RENT—LARGE PARLORS, AT NO. 472 WAbash-av; marble front, and all the latest improvements, bath-room, closets; colored porter in building; very cheap until May 1.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ADAPTed for two, four or six gentlemen. House modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 2 NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with furnace heating, at 108 Third-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED CAN be had for the winter without board at 671 Wabash-av.; house first-class.

TO RENT—NICEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST CONvenient to business of any rooms in the city; board if desired; suitable for light housekeeping. Apply to-day at 19 Pierce-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS AND parlor, with fire, in a private family. Terms reasonable. 341 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF NO. 422 WEST ERIEst., six rooms, closets and barn, $25. Call to-day at 408 and 410 Milton-st., 2d floor.

TO RENT—THE OCTAGON PART OF HOUSE, NO. 634 West Monroe-st., everything new and first-class. Call at the house.

TO RENT—25 WAHPANSEE-AV.—THE UPPER part of house, 6 rooms. Rent $25 per month.

TO RENT — TWO DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, one-half block from the First Congregational Church, No. 17 South Ann-st.

TO RENT — THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS and loft, 1 barn. Apply at No. 256 West Van Buren-st. Rent, $18.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with fire and gas, for gentlemen. 99 South Sangamon-st.; no.

TO RENT—SEVEN ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, 427 Harrison-st., with barn, soft and lake water, at $40 per month. Apply 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM, 216 LARRABEEst., suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife. Call at 341 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at 80 West Van Buren-st., brick block corner of Clinton.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, also single rooms, suitable for gentlemen, at 207 Monroe-st., corner of Morgan.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished, gas, cars, etc., at 126 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS OR SECOND STORY, for light, $10 per month, at 45 South Green-st.

TO RENT — PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WELL furnished, to one or two gentlemen, at 30 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPing and for sleeping rooms, with or without board, at 139 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—4 LARGE ROOMS, WITH BUTTERY and closets, in front of a cottage, for $15 per month. Also, 3 closets, in front of the same house, for $7 per month; at 76 Nebraska-st.

TO RENT — A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, for housekeeping. Inquire at 139 West Madison-st., in the rear.

TO RENT—BY A LADY, A NICELY FURNISHED front room and bedroom, en suite, near Union Park, to a lady, or a lady and gentleman. Locality quiet, and references given and required. Address Mrs. S., care Carrier No. 75.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM IN NEW building 349 Clark-st., corner Harrison. Inquire on third floor.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR one or two gentlemen, at 69 North Market-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms in Norton's Block, 226 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS AND CLOSETS, MARBLE mantels, with use of bath room. Rent very reasonable to a responsible party. Inquire at 920 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—AT A MODERATE PRICE, A HANDsomely furnished lodging room; hot and cold water bath, gas, etc. Location the best. Apply at 346 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 HANDSOME ROOMS for light housekeeping. Table board also provided, if desired. Only half block from Madison-st. cars. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood.

TO RENT—FOUR COMFORTABLE FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, with pantry and water, at 19 Fifteenth-st., side door. Call on Monday.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen, at 274 West Harrison-st.

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TO RENT—NICEL

PARTNERS WANTED.

NOTICE—TO ADVERTISERS—AFTER TO-DAY the Business and Editorial Rooms of The Tribune will be in the new Tribune Building, corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts. The Canal-st. office will be discontinued.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS P... ing business; with about $4,000 to ... cellent chance for a good business man. ... FISCHER, 52 South Clinton-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN ... $5,000, in well established first-class ... ribe large profits and will bear closest ... ance seldom offered. Apply at 142 Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EXTRAORDINARY OP... family to go a-head of Jerusalem, and ... as ticker seller and treasurer, to ... one of the most popular and best-paying ... in country. A small capital required. ... Adams, J. M. VOSBURGH, 152 Wabash-av., ...

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $700 CASH, FA... business; ... Call on R W F., 158 South Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL VETE... as ... partner; to take charge of shop, or buy a ... if ... advance; must have $1,000 cash. ... to some man need apply. Address ... Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A THIRD PARTY, TO ... a third interest in a ... to manufacturing ... is paying a ready profit of one hundred per ... $5,000, one third cash, balance ... ing. For full particulars call on LARKIN ... ETT, 75 South Canal-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000 TO $2,000 CASH ... a good man ... interest in ... taking enterprise; ... ; ... reports, in Chicago. ... Address E 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY ONE-HALF ... ... in a well established steam ... ; this will bear investigation. ... required. Address G 30 Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—MONEY ... A RESPECTABLE ... ... with capital, as partner ... ; ... ; ... ;

THE HORSES.

Condition and Prospects of the Equine Patients.

Dropsy Prevailing to a Limited Extent.

Possibility of a Continuance of the Steam Dummies.

Weekly Report of the President of the Humane Society.

The new phase of the horse disease should be no surprise to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, for from the first our reports of the epizootic have been derived from the best veterinary authorities, here and abroad, all of whom agreed in the absolute necessity of sparing the sick horses from work, and the no less absolute certainty that not a few animals impaired by previous disease and overwork would permanently suffer from this malady even, if it did not prove fatal. The tendency of the disease to attack the kidneys and induce dropsy has, within the past few days, been shown in an increased number of cases, chiefly among the overworked and injudiciously exposed horses, though there are some cases reported where the animals have been of a better class, and well,—perhaps too well well,—cared for. It is a question in many cases, probably, whether the horse has suffered more from the epizootic than from the empiricism of many stables. At all events, our veterinaries are full of the discussion of dropsy, and studying, in a puzzled manner, the swelling outlines of some of their horse patients.

These facts indicate, while they do not solve the problem of, how street travel is to be done during the inclement months to come, especially on the street railways, for it is upon the horses of the street railway companies that the bulk of labor is thrown. It is their business to go, even when teams are hauled off, and there is all the more necessity of their going when private owners shut up their horses and rely upon street conveyances.

THE STEAM DUMMY

seems to be the only measure of available relief, and it is regarded only as a measure of relief, held strictly by sufferance and special concession by the Common Council, who have no idea of giving up the streets to steam. As an emergency measure only are the dummies to be considered.

The North Side Railway, with their Graceland dummy and large sensible double end cars, have been able to do a large business and carry heavy trains, to the satisfaction of North Side residents. They are thus in readiness to keep up their communications throughout the heaviest daily periods of work, and the most inclement portion of the next few months, and largely relieve their horses, upon which can thus be thrown only light work in the intermediate portions of the day when there is less demand. The City Railway Company, on the South Side, are less well supplied for steam dummy work. Their available dummies are weakly, worn-out affairs, much given to asthma and rheumatism, with tendencies to sudden paralysis, and have given them much trouble. The "bobtail" cars that belong to Indianapolis and Janesville rather than Chicago, and have never been popular here, cannot be made up into dummy trains. The open cars are unsuitable, but a winter outfit the Company says are a live corporation, and will meet every demand on them. They have fought an admirable fight with the difficulties of the situation, and probably now regret their steam dummy arrangements were not complete to relieve their sick horses. It may be absolutely necessary for the public that some restricted permission be given to run a full dummy train at certain periods of the heaviest work of the day, when the rush of travel is greatest, especially in severe weather, if the present aspect of theirs and several other stables does not improve. They have been disappointed in the exemption expected, and find that the sick horses of last spring have suffered with the rest, leaving their stock in a rather unpromising condition, looking forward to the vicissitudes of the next four months. The South Side residents have had, and will continue to enjoy, steam railroad facilities that will largely relieve them during the winter months, but the more central street routes of the city railway are needed and must be kept open. This question, however, comes more nearly home to an

HUNDRED THOUSAND WEST SIDE RESIDENTS

who have only the street connections with the city. The West Side Railway Company's stock have suffered severely, and many of them are out of condition for severe winter work, such as is the lot of the horse-car steed. The officers of the Company are discussing the necessity of securing two dummies of better construction than any in use here, to be employed on the outer lines, with a readiness to yield to the necessity of bringing full dummy trains at restricted periods down to Madison street bridge, to receive the heavy morning, noon, and tea-time travel, leaving the horses to the intermediate lighter work unless inclement weather forces them at interval to haul off the invalid quadrupeds altogether. The officers of the West Side Company have corresponded extensively with the horse-car officials of New York and Boston, and the story is an universal one, and it will be a work of extreme difficulty, which may become an impossibility, to do all their work with horses this winter, and the belief is universal that steam must come to the relief. There is no quarter of the city, as we have shown, more vitally interested in this whole subject than the central and most populous quarter of the West Division, where multitudes of citizens are hardly incommoded before spring unless something is done.

A VISIT TO THE STABLES.

To ascertain, if possible, the real condition of the horses of the city, a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday made a circuit of all the principal stables of the city, as also a call upon the Humane Society, with the following results:

At Howland's livery stable, on Twenty-second street, no dropsical cases were found, but a gentleman in the office informed the reporter that he had had of two yesterday morning. He said they were both serious, and that one of the horses had been worked, and the other had not.

At Hanchett & Carter's, Twelfth street stable, the horses were in good condition, but one being afflicted with dropsy, and this animal was old, and has been more or less afflicted with the same disease for some time.

At the Omaha stables no cases of dropsy were reported.

At the stables of the Z. I. P. omnibus line, the reporter found Mr. John Walsh, the Assistant Superintendent, thrusting the point of a sharp knife into the legs of numerous old bachelor nags, to ascertain whether or not the dropsy had affected them. He decided that no dropsical cases had occurred in his barn, and said he anticipated no trouble.

From Young's barn comes the same report.

At the South Side Railway stables, the reporter expected to see numerous "swells," being led into such expectation by some dropsical reports concerning these stables; but he was agreeably disappointed, being informed by a personal examination of the barn, that but two horses were on the "swell." Neither of these had been in harness since the epizootic first appeared in the city.

At Wright's barn, on Monroe street, and Browne's, on Madison street, no "swell" cases were reported.

The Van Buren street car barn was free from the dropsy, but the epizootic carried off one poor animal Friday night. They were not so sure whether the dropsy would prevail to any considerable extent or not, and the reporter was unable to tell them.

The North Side barn nurses say that they have no patients afflicted with dropsy, and hope to have their hospitals emptied by next Thursday.

The West Side stables are caring most tenderly for their animals, and intend to keep them in the luxury of rest for a week yet. This will not be welcome information to West Side residents, whose limbs have only been relieved during the past week by the omnibus lines.

Dr. Bennett, who has charge of the United States and American Express Barns, says that there are four horses in the American Company's barn afflicted with what is called the dropsy. He reports that they are rapidly improving. He further stated to the reporter that two of Farwell & Co.'s horses which have not been in use for several weeks have been dropsical, but are rapidly improving.

The general report from the public barns is, that dropsy does not prevail to any considerable extent, but it is probable that many barns have foolishly concealed from reporters the real situation, and the above reports may be taken with some reservation.

The Humane Society report that the condition of horses is much more serious than will be acknowledged. They declare that fully 300 horses are either fully developed in a dropsical way, or have a tendency in that direction. Their theory of the present condition of affairs, as stated by Dr. Branson, is as follows:

The result of the epizootic upon the blood of the horse, and the running at the nose, was to reduce its density and make it thin, and when past so large the result is that the blood gets thinner, and finally runs into water, when, obeying the law of gravitation, it settles in the legs of the animal. I predict that all those horses that are being worked, who have weak constitutions, will in a few days, if not already, show the result be that many will die, and the winter will be gone before the end of the horse disease will come. If horses were now put up for a week, and well fed, so that their blood might thicken before used, all the dropsical troubles experienced in New York would be averted.

It will be seen that the Humane Society state the matter with more seriousness than the owners of the various barns. The public will have to judge of the situation for themselves, and owners of private stock set upon their own judgment. Perhaps it would be well to regard the experience of New York, and rest our horses for a week or more yet. It would be much better that we dismiss them from service for a week, than run the risk of losing them during all of the winter.

There were twenty dead horses received at the Union Rendering Establishment yesterday.

The South Side Railway reports travel, in part, on the Archer and Indiana avenue lines by Tuesday next.

REPORT OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

The following is the report of the Illinois Humane Society for the week ending Nov. 16:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We beg leave to report that the sanitary condition of the horses affected by the epizootic in this city has greatly improved during the past week. Where proper care and treatment have been given them, the animals have generally been able to resume work; but where they were worked while still debilitated, they have almost invariably relapsed, and in many cases have died. Some cases of dropsy have appeared, evidently induced by an impoverished state of the blood, caused by the previous sickness; we are happy to state, however, that these cases have been few.

We would again urge owners not to work their horses as if they had not been sick. For a long time they will require *double loads*, more rest, better food and bedding, as well as pure air in their stables. It is also very important that the man in charge of stables should be man of sober habits. We find the man having charge of the stable of one of our largest banking firms in a chronic state of drunkenness,—not fit to have the care of horses, or anything else.

We would suggest that it is high time that cabs were given the shoes of all horses, and particularly of snow horses. No horse can pull even a light load, at this time of the year, with smooth shoes, and it is very poor economy (to say nothing of the cruelty) to require it of them. Should this suggestion not be promptly attended to, we shall even be compelled to adopt severer measures.

Our agents are more than ever convinced that a general weeding-out process is needed among the veterinary practitioners in this city and every other city, and would suggest to the *educated* veterinary surgeons that they should organize a society, to consist only of such members as can pass a strict examination by a committee of their own number. In this way the standing of this highly important profession would soon become raised to its true dignity.

We are sorry to say that the condition of the *cars* used for conveying to this city is fast becoming pitiable. Drivers who never use bread for their horses' meal to thicken their oats are incapable of pain or suffering, and consequently greatly overload them, besides treating them cruelly in various ways. In one instance we found two yoke of oxen, belonging to one of our heaviest iron-dealing houses, *trying* to drive a wagon weighing about two tons, loaded with 100 bags of salt, weighing about 200 pounds each,—while the shouts and blows of the drivers could be heard for several blocks! In the nineteenth century of our Lord, and in a Christian city, it would seem as if such things ought not to be. A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Respectfully,

SOLOMON LEE BROWN,
President Illinois Humane Society.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

The week closes upon a quiet though stringent money market. Throughout the week the banks have all refused good paper, which they would have been glad to take if their available surplus would permit. The movement of the hog crop, now just beginning, will undoubtedly relieve the market to some extent in a week or two. In the open market money is scarce, at 1½ per cent per month, and in some instances 2 per cent is paid. On collaterals, money is offered by brokers at 15 per cent per annum.

New York exchange is firm at 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Nov. 16 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances
Monday	$3,989,613.32	$870,123.81
Tuesday	3,548,171.39	326,969.56
Wednesday	3,676,642.34	261,509.30
Thursday	4,426,874.67	369,049.00
Friday	3,416,390.74	309,265.19
Saturday	3,538,505.16	324,979.67
Total	$21,496,194.81	$2,006,772.20
Corresponding w'k last year.	13,122,185.84	1,446,726.94

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	....
Fourth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	....
City National Bank	145	....
Home National Bank	....	98
Cook County National Bank	107	110
National Bank of Illinois	100	110
National Bank of Commerce	100	....
Merchants' Saving Loan & Trust Co.	....	160
Chicago City Railway	150	165
West Division Railway	....	190
North Division Railway	....	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	112
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	....	101
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.	....	100@101
Traders' Insurance Company	101	103

The following letter to the London *Economist* of Nov. 2 seems to be from a German in London, and is valuable for facts and for reference to three important things. First—The legal standard in Germany. Second—The Bank Act in England and third—the want of banking facilities in Germany:

THE CIRCULATION OF GOLD IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the Economist:

"SIR: Having read your valuable article on the money market of last Saturday, I beg to draw your attention, with regard to German finances, to certain facts perhaps unknown or misunderstood in this country. I quite agree with you that Germany is in possession, as well of the 20,000,000 disappeared from the Paris Bank since 1870, as of the many millions more drained from here; but, according to Parliamentary documents, the military chest, as you call it, holds of it only £1,500,000 sterling more than it always had before 1870 or 1866. The £17,000,000 sterling worth of gold coined already into the new German money are certainly in circulation, or at least as much open to it as any hard cash in the Bank of England; and if we do not yet discover much of it in the hands or pockets of the public in general, it is because since the admission of gold in Germany as a legal standard, with a great chance of soon becoming the sole legal standard, the German banks, private and public, try to keep their spare cash entirely in the new gold coin and to get rid of their silver. The present overwhelming demand for gold is, therefore, not the consequence of German financial mismanagement, but naturally follows out of the adoption of a standard alteration in a country where cheques and Clearing Houses are almost unknown, deposits therefore insignificant, where the Central bank, as the Bank of England, balances hundreds of millions without the use of a single sovereign or bank note. Yet Germany is as thriving a country as any in Europe. But we have to deal, under these circumstances, with a sudden change of a money standard suggested and supported by a colossal ransom to be paid for hard cash within a given time, which will, and must, drain the gold market till either the retaining of the double standard is settled—a question expected to be decided by the next Reichstag—or till a better outlet for silver than at present facilitates the exchange.

"The raising of the discount in this country cannot thereat the purpose of a Government bound to certain changes, and possessed of ample means to do it. On the contrary, the higher the premium the more these means will lead to a command in the market; and although by that process we shall undergo certain temporary ease, we must expect, for a time, sudden changes, and will again be made aware that we labor under a Bank Act based more upon a figure than a principle—a figure which, at a time when 10,000,000 of gold were considered a comfortable stock at the bank, because it allowed an issue of 150 cent uncovered notes, with 20,000,000 or 25,000,000, and claims grown in proportion, limits the issue to 75 or 80 per cent. Were German Bank, with upward of 60,000,000 hard cash, and a circulation of over 40,000,000, worst off than already, while the principle that one-third or two-fifths of issued notes, covered in gold, is sufficient for general purposes, allows the Prussian Bank to depend its bargains at 5 per cent, and still to be considered powerful, without having the benefit of the Prussian Exchequer, overflowing for the present from ordinary sources even. I beg to enclose my card, and remain, etc., your obedient servant,

M.

CITY, Oct. 20, 1872.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Money loan active in the morning, ranging from 7 to 1-32. A short time before the close of banking hours and after nearly all the bank statements were provided for, unemployed balances were loaned as low as 2@3 per cent.

Sterling was heavy at 108½ for 60-day and 110@110¼ for sight.

Gold was quiet and firm at 113¼@113⅝. Loans were made early in the day flat to 1-64 for use; later, 1-64 to ⅛ per cent for carrying. Clearings, $61,000,000; Treasury disbursements, $465,000; exports to-day, $640,000; for the week, nearly $5,000,000.

Governments closed firm at about the highest prices of the week.

State bonds dull and steady.

The bank statements are unfavorable. Net loss in reserve $1,845,900. The banks now hold $2,300,625 above the 25 per cent required by law.

Stocks opened dull and weak, but steadily improved in prices from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Erie was the feature at the close advancing from 39½ to 42¾. There were also large dealings in Western Union and United States Express, both having advanced. Next in point of interest were Lake Shore & Pt. Paul common. The market closed firm at about the highest figures of the day.

Mr. S. V. White, who was carried down by the decline in stocks on Monday, has been readmitted to membership on the Stock Exchange.

The *Post* says the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company have under consideration the issuing of a consolidated mortgage on their property, instead of issuing ten million convertible bonds as recently authorized by the Directors. This change in form of security will only be made on certain conditions, among which are that these bonds will be taken by some of the large holders of the present stock, who are interested in seeing no further increase of that class of the Company's securities.

Sterling, 6¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	116⅝	Coupons, '67	118⅝
5-20s of '62	113⅝	Coupons, '68	118⅝
Coupons, '64	112⅜	New 5s	109⅛
Coupons, '65	119½	10-40s	108⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅝	Currency 6s	113⅛
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	93½	Virginias, old	45½
Tennessees, old	74½	North Carolinas, old	32
Tennessees, new	74½	North Carolinas, new	31
Virginias, new	61		
STOCKS.			
Canton	103½	St. Paul pfd	74½
W. U. Tel	77½	Wabash	42¾
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	97¾	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	96½	Chicago & Alton	106¾
Pacific Mail	31¾	Alton pfd	114
New York Central	98⅜	C., R. I. & P.	94¾
Erie	42½	C., C. & C.	88
Erie pfd	71	C., R. & Q.	128
Harlem	131	Rock Island	98¼
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	31¾
Michigan Central	114¼	Illinois Central	121
Pittsburgh, Ex-div	87¼	Un. Pacific stocks	34¼
Northwestern	84	U. P. bonds	94½
N. W. pfd	90½	Land grant bonds	100
Rock Island	108	Del., Lac & W	93¾
N. J. Cen	100¾	B., H. & Erie	7½
St. Paul	81¾		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	4,649	5,402	4,744	2,345
Wheat, bu	84,970	27,970	96,866	23,107
Corn, bu	35,200	147,306	107,668	162,328
Oats, bu	51,480	89,086	60,333	16,749
Rye, bu	1,850	4,572	2,000	1,970
Barley, bu	35,000	34,740	28,967	15,721
Grass seed, lbs	83,955	58,780	64,500	103,470
Flax seed, lbs	20,000	20,000	5,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	2,000	45,000	23,000	31,000
Cured meats, lbs	113,000	....	469,000	209,200
Beef, brls	....	1,540	475	5,661
Pork, brls	....	18	4,405	261
Lard, lbs	9,100	11,270	288,372	230,222
Tallow, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	....
Butter, lbs	52,680	42,000	16,540	44,550
Dressed hogs, No.	22	45	5,542	....
Live hogs, No.	3,611	22,098	1,199	4,066
Cattle, No.	3,000	2,914	....	972
Sheep, No.	1,395	1,200	....	....
Hides, lbs	82,921	94,830	77,763	93,181
Highwines, brls	210	220	227	471
Wool, lbs	107,471	107,532	205,272	24,909
Potatoes, bu	2,537	1,477	377	....
Lumber, m feet	3,448	1,597	1,748	1,381
Shingles, m	320	3,321	1,554	1,441
Lath, m	85	730	100	99
Salt, brls	3,975	3,100	2,781	3,380

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 300 bu wheat; 5,353 bu corn; 5,623 bu oats; 369 bu rye; 2,909 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 3,866 bu wheat; 14,436 bu corn; 16,782 bu oats; 2,560 bu rye; 5,969 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 172 cars wheat; 73 cars, and 4,200 bu corn; 25 cars, and 7,500 bu oats; 6 cars rye; 73 cars barley. Total (349 cars), 145,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.				
	Nov. 16, '72.	*Nov. 9, '72.*	*Nov. 18, '71.*	
Flour, brls	29,111	30,883	28,666	
Wheat, bu	410,530	406,030	222,945	
Corn, bu	295,675	295,675	846,540	
Oats, bu	151,288	188,165	349,382	
Rye, bu	22,302	23,231	19,991	
Barley, bu	152,610	223,910	51,450	
Dressed hogs	....	....	97	
Live hogs, No	72,800	67,220	103,264	
Cattle, No	15,159	11,068	13,653	
SHIPMENTS.				
Flour, brls	26,500	27,344	21,492	
Wheat, bu	338,391	346,063	146,670	
Corn, bu	748,794	654,258	777,983	
Oats, bu	264,043	181,203	655,649	
Rye, bu	22,330	24,268	43,468	
Barley, bu	225,824	217,852	72,990	
Dressed hogs	....	....	....	
Live hogs, No	23,084	37,228	27,565	
Cattle, No	6,156	5,125	4,728	

The warehouse question is still the topic of conversation on 'Change, though there is not now the fear of present damage to the grain interests of the Northwest, that was so painfully manifest till recently. Grain holders do not now start out their former liberal receipts every day, for the purpose of getting rid of them, before night, as some of them used to do; and, indeed, the practice is now inverted, the holders of those receipts keeping them quietly in their safes, while George Armour & Co. are appealing to have them sent in for indorsement. But there is none the less reason for a full understanding of the present situation, though some of the warehousemen claim that too much has been said about it, and that the matter ought to be allowed to drop quietly, "for the good of the trade." But ordinarily, when a member of a firm has been guilty of a defalcation, and it is found out, the remaining members of the firm find it to be to their interest to prove that they are all right. They cannot afford to throw themselves back upon their personal dignity, and affect to be insulted by the Spanish salutation (*come esta*), "how do *you* stand?"

The case is parallel to that of the grain warehousemen of this city, and they ought not to feel it a reflection upon their personal integrity that the holders of their paper want to be sure that the recent revelations opened up *all* that was wrong and rotten in the warehouse system.

No one who understands the facts in the case can feel other than sorry that Mr. Armour should have been so extensively deceived in pocket by the Munn & Scott matter. And yet, one cannot help regarding it as an instance of poetic justice, when it is remembered that two years ago Mr. Armour (George) was the special advocate of the system under which he has suffered so much. He visited Springfield, and there personally opposed the passage of a law imposing any restrictions on the manner in which the warehouse business was conducted. He claimed that it would be an insult to the warehousemen to require them to make statements of their condition, as implying a doubt of their integrity, and urged that the grain trade would suffer if the system were made less *elastic*. But it is that very elasticity that has wrought all the trouble; and we think that even Mr. Armour himself will admit that the thing was stretched a little too much. The other members of the pool have doubtless come to the same conclusion, ere this, and are willing to provide safeguards against a repetition of the outrage, though they have not yet signified their readiness to prove that they will recommence *aright* under the new *regime*. The last is what is wanted, and it must be furnished.

There was some talk to-day about an anticipated reduction in the rates of freight on grain to this city. Such a movement would be a most important one for the farmers, especially if not made, or not extensively taken advantage of, for a few days longer, when, if the weather should be fine, we may expect that our stocks in store will have been run down to a low point. It will probably be impossible to command much higher prices for grain unless we should commence the winter with nearly empty bins, and it is pleasant to see that the shipping movement in corn has diminished our stock some 500,000 bushels during the past week, while there seemed to be a good shipping demand for oats to-day.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally slow to-day, with few important changes in prices. The reported shipments of grain were again in excess of the receipts, causing a firm feeling on the part of holders, though there was a not much demand. Hence quotations averaged somewhat higher than on Friday, except on provisions. The shipping movement was rather slow, as is usual on Saturday, and was slightly restricted by a stronger feeling in freights. The condition of the dry goods market was substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week. Both the local and the interior domestic were of a liberal character, and prices were uniformly firm for all seasonable fabrics. Woollens are tending higher, in consequence of the enhanced cost of the raw material. In the grocery market only slight change was noticeable. All the leading staples and most descriptions of side goods were in good request, and with a few unimportant exceptions, the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. Refined sugars continue scarce, and prices are still working upward. Coffees are more settled. The butter trade was quiet at about former rates. Shippers were operating to a limited extent only, while the local demand was mainly restricted to supplying immediate wants. Cheese was again quoted dull and weak. The demand, at present, is chiefly in the shape of small orders. Coal was active and higher, anthracite advancing $1.00 per ton, and bituminous varieties 50c per ton, or to $12.00 for Lackawanna, and to $11.00 for Erie. Stocks are reported light for the season, and dealers are firm in their views, at the advance. The fish market was only moderately active, and prices were without noticeable change. Dried fruits were moving more freely, and the general market is working firmer. Hay continues in fair demand. Eastern buyers are virtually out of the market, and as the supply exceeded the wants of the local trade, holders were willing to shade prices. Hides remain quiet and easy, as previously quoted. The inquiry is restricted to small lots to supply immediate wants. The leather market is still unsettled. Oils, paints, tobacco, and wool were quoted quiet and unchanged. The usual amount of business was transacted at the lumber yards to-day, prices remaining unchanged. Common boards quotable at $13.00@16.00, joists, scantling, etc., at $13.00@24.00. Lime, cement, etc., were in fair request at previous prices. Common brick is in moderate demand, and weak, at $11.50 per m. It is estimated that there are 70,000,000 bricks now in the hands of manufacturers. There was a moderate inquiry for cooperage to-day, pork barrels remaining steady at $1.45@1.50; lard tcs at $1.75@1.80; iron, steel, tin, copper, etc., continue to meet with a fair inquiry, and remain without visible change in prices. Salt was quite firm at $2.25 for coarse and fine grades. The demand for hops on both local and mail order account was fair; prime hops are higher, now quoted at 25@32c. The wool market is quiet, firm and prices are tending higher. Many dealers think the large importations of foreign wool and the stringency in money matters will prevent any considerable rise in prices. Seeds were quiet, with clover firm at $5.10@5.15 for prime seed. Timothy was steady at $2.85@2.90 for prime. Flax was quiet at $1.49@1.55. Other seeds were quiet and unchanged. Potatoes are in fair demand and firmer. The receipts in the past few days have been light, owing to the fear of frosts and danger of freezing having prevented shipments. Choice peachblows are quotable at 50@60c in car lots. The market is very liberally supplied with poultry, and live chickens are nearly unsalable. Dressed poultry was in abundant supply and moderate demand. Game was in very good request and firm at present quotations. Apples continue in excellent demand for home consumption and shipments. Cranberries also met with a very good demand from the interior. Both are quite firm at present prices. Other fruit was in small supply and moderate request.

Highwines were in moderate demand at the reduction quoted yesterday, 250 brls being sold at 91c. New York is reported steady. Our information in regard to the 100 brls sold on Thursday at 85c was slightly faulty. The sale was made, but the *seller* paid 89½c for the same goods before he could deliver them.

Lake freights were strong at ¼@1c advance, with a fair demand, which was somewhat restricted by the higher views of carriers, as shippers were expecting a large fleet, the advance guard of which arrived to-day. A total of eight charters reported, which will carry out: 150,000 bu wheat, 58,000 bu corn, and 35,000 bu barley, at 9¼@10c on corn, and 10¾@11c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Wheat was taken to Buffalo by steam at 12c. The market closed strong.

Foreign freight rates are thus quoted: Chicago to Liverpool, 90@91½c per 100 lbs (gold) on beef and pork; 90c@$1.05¾c on lard; 95c on flour. Chicago to Glasgow, 91¾c on beef; 95c on pork, 90c on bacon and lard.

Dressed hogs are now offered in small quantities, and are dull. Packers bid 4½@4¾c per lb, and some butchers are paying 4¾@5c. Holders asked 4¾@5c at the close.

Provisions were very quiet, and again weak, though quoted steady, in sympathy with the feeling in live hogs at the Stock Yards. The only real demand was for land for future delivery, and holders of all other products were weak, especially mess pork and hams. Cut meats were the most steady. Buyers were holding off, and not very much product was offered. The effect of the summer corner in pork is partially shown in the fact that our packing to date barely foots up two-thirds of the amount to the same time in 1871, though a portion of the reduction may be ascribed to the mild weather. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash and seller '72, $15.00; new mess pork, $13.00@13.50; do seller the month nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.20@12.30; do seller January, $12.00@12.12½; do seller February, $12.00@12.30; do seller March, $12.12½@12.15; do seller April, $12.15@12.25. Lard, cash, 7¾c for new; do seller December, 7¾c do; seller January, 7¾c; do seller February, 7¾c; do seller March, 7¾c. Old salted shoulders, 4¾c; short ribs, 5@7¼c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 9¼@10¼c, and green hams at 7¾@7¾c for present delivery or seller November; 7¾@7¾c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 5¾@5¾c; do rough sides, 5¾@5¾c; do short ribs, 6@6¼c; do short clear, 6¾@6¾c; meats, 11c to days in salt, quotable at 4¾c for shoulders; 6¼@6¾c for short ribs, and 7¼@7¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4¾c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6¾c for Cumberlands; 6¼c for short ribs, or long clear; 6¾@6¾c for short clear; 8¾@8¾c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00 extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 250 brls new mess at $13.50; 400 brls do at $13.00; 500 brls do, seller March, at $12.12½; 500 brls do, seller April, at $12.25; 500 brls do at $12.18; 500 tcs lard at 7¾c; 500 tcs do, seller December, at 7¾c; 750 tcs do, seller January, at 7¾c; 50 boxes short-ribs at 6¾c; 20,000 lbs long cut hams at 8¼c; 20,000 lbs do at 8¾c packed; 3,000 pcs green hams at 7¾c; 20,000 lbs do (average 16 lbs) at 7¾c; 800 brls beef hams on private terms; 100 brls extra mess beef at $10.00.

The following are the returns of packing at the principal points to date:

	1872.	1871.
Chicago	59,780	90,000
Milwaukee	24,269	37,653
Louisville	38,800	42,000

Cincinnati, 47,500; St. Louis, 45,000; Indianapolis, 16,282; Peoria, 8,500; Des Moines, 3,000; Kansas City, 7,000.

The following were the receipts and shipments at this point during the past week:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Beef, brls	290	2,549
Pork, brls	50	18,160
Lard, lbs	82,440	1,327,416
Meats, lbs	460,260	2,681,134

Flour was quiet, the volume of sales being about the same as on Friday, and prices were unchanged. There was a fair demand for good spring extras, and several orders seamed to be on the market that were not filled. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 26 brls white winter extras on private terms; 50 brls superfines at $5.00; 200 brls spring extras at $6.00; 25 brls do (Exposition) at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.00; 200 brls do at $4.75; 900 brls do on private terms; 25 brls rye (Rock River) at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls buckwheat at $6.50; 50 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,845 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $11.00 on track.

Wheat was less active, and dull, but steady during the greater part of the session at an average advance of ¼@1c on yesterday's prices, though not much better than Friday's closing quotations. Receipts were larger, but were exceeded by the reported shipments, and New York was reported firmer, which made holders strong, especially as there was an evident attempt to bull the market, early, in the interest of the longs. Liverpool was understood to be strong, except on winter. The demand for cash wheat was not so great as heretofore, but all the offerings were taken by shippers, as present prospects offer a fair chance of profit, though rate freights were higher to-day. Speculative buying was often slow, but sometimes quite active. Seller December opened at $1.03¾, advanced to $1.04¾, declined to $1.03¾, improved ¾c, and closed at $1.03¾. Seller the month sold at $1.02¾@1.03¾, and seller January at $1.05@1.06. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.18¼. No. 2 do closed at $1.03¾. No. 3 do at 92½c; and rejected do at 83@83½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.18¼; 25,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03¾; 46,800 bu do at $1.03¾; 25,000 bu do at $1.03; 3,600 bu No. 3 spring at 93½; 7,650 bu do at 93c; 13,200 bu do at 92½c; 800 bu do at 92½c; 800 bu rejected spring at 83c; 4,000 bu do at 82c. Total, 128,000 bu.

Corn was dull and steady at about the same prices as on Friday, with much the same general features. The chief demand was for this month's delivery, including cash lots, which have been bought up rather sparingly, for two or three days past, as fast as offered. The shipments of the past week have been liberal, and reduced our stocks in store to not more than 700,000 bu of all grades—allowing for the admitted discrepancy of a little more than 100,000 bu in the houses of George Armour & Co. Of course, the stock of No. 2 is much less than this; and there are a few on the floor who seemed afraid that the corn is being bought up and shipped out for the purpose of running a corner toward the close of this month. It may be thought that a corner at present prices would be an absurdity. Perhaps so. It is certainly a good thing for the farmers that the corn is being shipped out, and if those gentlemen who are now buying will only keep on till they have reduced the stock by another half million bu, the result cannot but be a price that will enable the farmer to put a few cents into his pocket after paying for the hauling of the grain to the depot. Seller the month opened at 31½c, advanced ½c, and closed easier, at 31¾@31¾c; seller December sold at 30½@31c, closing at 30¾@30⅝c. Cash No. 2 closed at 31¾c, and rejected firm at 29@29½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 32c; 6,000 bu do at 31½c; 57,800 bu do at 31¾c; 16,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29½c; 5,200 bu do at 29½c; 2,800 bu do at 29c. Total, 86,200 bu.

Oats were quiet but strong, averaging ½c higher. The demand was principally for this month, and the few strictly fresh receipts offered brought 23c, an advance of ½@¾c, while seller the month was little better than nominal at 21½c. Seller December brought 22¼@22½c; and seller January 22½@22¾c, all closing firm, under the influence of firmer advices from New York, and light receipts here. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 22c; 8,000 bu do at 21¾c; 800 bu rejected at 19¾c; 3,000 bu do at 19c. Total, 16,400 bu.

Rye was quiet, and strong at 1c advance, the continued small receipts making offerings light, while there was a fair shipping demand. Sales were restricted to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 65c.

Barley was quiet, and declined ½@1c below the outside figures of yesterday, there being very little demand. No. 2 opened at 61c, advanced to 62@62½c, and closed dull at 61½@62c. Seller the month sold at 60½@61¼c, closing at 61c. Seller December was quoted at 57@57½c. No. 3 was quiet and relatively steady at 50c. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 2 at 62c; 2,000 bu do at 61½c; 1,200 bu do at 61¾c; 5,200 bu do at 60½c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 51c; 400 bu do at 50½c; 8,200 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do rejected at 38½c; 800 bu do at 38c; 2,200 bu do at 37c; 400 do by sample at 32c; 400 bu do at 75c, both on track; 800 bu do at 73c delivered; 1,000 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 56c. Total, 38,200 bu.

Seward's *Coal Circular* gives the following table, showing the business of various roads and regions for Nov. 2, 1872, compared with the same time last year:

	1872.	1871.
Reading Railroad	3,630,197	3,259,885
Schuylkill Canal	704,127	999,325
Lehigh Coal & Railroad	3,156,268	2,707,403
L. and S. Railroad	2,181,149	1,995,476
D. L. and W. Railroad	2,447,298	1,449,382
Pennsylvania Coal Co	1,032,262	696,251
Delaware and Hudson Co	2,458,906	1,926,749
Shamokin	482,402	547,219